FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXIV.] • FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1851. [NO. 1779.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1851.

The Mails are somewhat out of order now, consequent, we suppose, upon coming into operation of the new contract. For two days we have received only two papers from beyond the limits of our own State.

Postage.—The new rates of postage went into operation on Tuesday last, and our Postmaster has done a large business selling the new Three Cent Stamps, which will carry a letter weighing not more than half an ounce to any distance not over 3000 miles. For letters weighing not over an ounce, two of these stamps must serve, as there are none prepared of the denomination of six cents. Three Cent Stamps will serve for letters over 3000 miles, or for two letters not over 3000 miles.

We take it for granted, that under this new postage system, the general rule will be to prepay postage, so as to secure the lowest rate. If not pre-paid, Five Cents is the required rate for single letters. To Newspapers, the rates are materially reduced. Our weekly paper, for instance, will go to all Post Offices in this State free of postage. These offices are, Fayetteville, Bunn's Level, Averasborough, Pleasant Plains, Barclaysville, Rivers' Northington's, Gibbs's X Roads, Hodgin's Mills, Chalk Level, Argyle, Centreville, Summerville, Gray's Creek, Shawfield.

All Post Offices, out of this county, within 30 miles of this place, (by the route followed by the mail,) the postage on the Fayetteville Observer will be only Five cents per quarter, paid in advance, (instead of Ten cents.) The following are within 50 miles:

Cool Hill, Montpelier, Stewartsville, Rockfield, in Richmond County; Lumberton, Gillespolis, Randalsville, St. Paul's, Shannonhouse, Queensdale, Cowper Hill, Mt. Dondarroch, in Robeson; Clintonville, Hawley's Store, Spring Hill, in Sampson; Elizabeth Town, Prospect Hall, Cypress Creek, Gravelly Hill, Spring Landing, in Bladen; Carthage, Solomon Grove, Centreville, Clark's Mills, Mt. Pleasant, Crain's Creek, Caledonia, in Moore; Warsaw, in Duplin; and perhaps others.

A large number of Post Offices to which weekly papers are between 50 and 300 miles distant. Subscribers at all such offices will pay 10 cents per quarter for the Weekly paper.

The Semi-Weekly Observer is not entitled to go free of postage within this county, but the postage on it is 10 cents per quarter under 50 miles, 20 cents between 50 and 1000 miles, 40 cents between 1000 and 2000, &c.

Papers of the weight of the Observer, sent from the office of publication, 2 cents if sent under 500 miles, 4 cents if 500 and less than 1500 miles, &c.

The Central Rail Road.—Mr. John McRae, an Engineer on the road, publishes a letter in the Greensborough Patriot from which we learn, that "the whole road, with the exception of one or two sections, from Goldsborough to five miles south of Hillsborough, is under contract." The contracts were readily taken, one half cash, and the other half in stock. All the contracts below Raleigh are to be completed by January 1853.

The Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot propose to invite the President and his Cabinet to the celebration at Greensborough on the 11th of this month. The Patriot says that the President has kindly assisted at the completion of a great Northern Road, and might with equal propriety participate in celebrating the beginning of a Southern Road of equal importance to the section in which it is located.

The friends of the Road along its route, are in the finest spirits, and entertain no doubt of its completion.

The Wilmington Rail Road.—It affords us great pleasure to find the following complimentary notice in a South Carolina paper—a quarter in which things in North Carolina are not apt to be praised. We have yet to see this Road paying good dividends.

The Inland Route.—The Wilmington and Weldon Road is now all laid with a heavy T rail, except nine miles adjoining Weldon, and eight near Wilmington, where there is a heavy flange rail, and the road in good order. The Wilmington Road is now one of the best in the United States, and the engines and cars are of a superior character. The boats running between Wilmington and Charleston are in the most perfect condition, and the route offers every inducement of speed, comfort and safety. To add to the facilities of this route, the Weldon and Portsmouth Railroad is nearly completed, having been relaid with heavy iron to within 14 miles of Weldon, and the entire road will be ready for travel by the month of August. Superior boats are being built, and will be in readiness to run from Portsmouth to Baltimore. This route will then offer great inducements in the way of comfort and despatch; for a passenger leaving Charleston at 4 p. m. will reach Portsmouth the next evening at 9 o'clock, take the steamboat, and after a comfortable night's sleep, will reach Baltimore next morning, 12 hours in advance of the mail by Richmond and Washington.

The President of the Wilmington Road, Gen. McRae, deserves the highest credit for the energy and ability which he has manifested, under many trying circumstances, in the management of the road, and we trust that its improved condition, while it adds so greatly to the comfort of the travelling public, will result in largely increased profits to the stockholders.

Charleston Mercury.

The President of the United States, with the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and a large escort of official and private individuals, gentlemen and ladies, returned to Washington City on Saturday night, after a most gratifying visit of a week to Old Point, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Fredericksburg, &c. Every where the President was treated with the highest respect, not only by his political friends, but, as we learn from the Virginia papers, by his political opponents also.

At Fredericksburg, (says the National Intelligencer,) "the Mayor in his address eloquently alluded to the band of illustrious patriots whose remains were reposing in the ancient State, and also to the fact, that within a short distance, were deposited the ashes of the Mother of Washington, and that their soil was the play-ground of Washington in his early years. The people of Virginia had beheld, with feelings of proud satisfaction, the firm and consistent course of the Administration in regard to the measures of compromise, and experienced the highest confidence that in such hands the Union would be preserved. To these sentiments the people responded in enthusiastic cheers.

President Fillmore replied most happily and feelingly. He expressed himself highly gratified at the opportunity of accepting the salutations of his fellow-citizens of Fredericksburg. He had heard much of Virginia hospitality, but during the sojourn of a week in that State he found "the half had not been told him." He liked *the people*, their great Commonwealth, and their steady attachment to the Union. Here, at the play-ground of Washington; here, where reposed the dust of the mother of Washington; here, surrounded by so many hallowed associations, it was impossible that the sentiment Disunion could exist. He felt assured that the compromise measures would ever be sustained by Virginia. On that subject the whole country was satisfied."

After exchanging salutations with the assembled people, the President and suite sat down to dinner with some two hundred gentlemen. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hall, Stuart, Sargent, and others.

At 6 o'clock, the Presidential party started for Washington, and "on passing Alexandria, says the Intelligencer, near midnight the party was unexpectedly greeted by a salute of cannon from that patriotic city, and the air was rent with enthusiastic cheers by a multitude of people, who, late as was the hour, waited on the wharves to cheer the President."

North Carolina Carriages.—The Greensborough Patriot, referring to our remarks upon the number and quality of carriages made in this place, says:

"While our Fayetteville and Wadesborough cotemporaries are boasting of the carriage makers of their towns, we would have them know that our town also presents fair claim to the palm. Our carriage makers, (and we have three shops,) do as *good* work as can be had any where; and some specimens which we saw the other day in Mr. Rose's shop, we venture to say, cannot be beaten any where in the State for real elegance of form and excellency of finish."

Who began it?—It is very common at the present day, to charge upon the Whigs the origin and progress of Abolitionism. Let us see with what justice this charge is made. And as Pennsylvania Whigs seem to be the objects of especial denunciation at this time, let us look to the record and see what Pennsylvania *Democrats* have had to do with this matter.

Just after the passage of the Missouri Compromise, James Buchanan, at a public meeting in the city of Lancaster, Pa., offered the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the representatives in Congress from this District be, and they are hereby most earnestly requested, to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the national legislature, to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the territories or states, which may be erected by Congress.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress, who at the last session sustained the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into the state then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity."

Now this is no "Whig lie." For we copy the statement from the Harrisburg Keystone, the leading Locofoco paper at the capital of Pennsylvania. This paper "warns" the South against putting any faith in Mr. Buchanan's professions. Yet *Southern* Democratic papers are loud in their praise of Mr. Buchanan, and full of denunciation of Gov. Johnston, who happens to be a Whig.

But again. The only law ever passed in Pennsylvania which was intended to prevent the recovery of fugitives was passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed by a Democratic Governor. *Southern* Democrats, whilst they have no reproaches against the originators of this law, are making a great outery against Gov. Johnston, because they *think* that he *will not* sign a bill for the *repeal* of the law passed by Democrats!

Once more. The Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania who made "such a patriotic speech," according to the statement of the North American not only voted for the bill allowing fugitives to escape, but "more than that, he also voted for the Wilmot Proviso in terms." He has never disavowed either of these acts, says the same paper, "and he now stands before this community as a legislator committed to both."

These are facts, and they will speak for themselves. A fitting commentary they furnish, upon the "patriotic resolutions and speeches," of which we are so constantly told.

Pennsylvania Politics.—We direct attention to the able article on the preceding page, copied from the North American, the leading Whig paper in Pennsylvania. It is a full refutation of the charges of abolitionism so constantly urged against Pennsylvania Whigs. Nor does it stop here. For the war is carried into the enemy's country, and appealing to facts, of which it defies contradiction, it shows most conclusively, that the charge of abolitionism against the *Democracy* is correct.

We are told in this State, that when a Democrat turns abolitionist, his connection with the Democratic party is "formally dissolved." But such does by no means seem to be the case in Pennsylvania. *There*, we see the author of the Wilmot proviso, the most fanatical abolitionist in the State, a member of the Democratic Convention, voting for the successful candidate for the nomination, applauded by the Convention which passed such "patriotic resolutions, to which no Southern man can take exception", and finally rewarded with the nomination for a Judgeship! Let us hear no more of *Whig* tendencies to abolitionism. This fact alone is a sufficient answer to all such charges.

But we shall be told again, as we have been told heretofore, that the Democratic Convention passed "patriotic resolutions." Of course they did. So they do every where. Why, even in Massachusetts, *after* Sumner and Rantoul had been elected, the Democratic Central Committee published *resolutions* to which "no Southern man could object." In New York they have done the same. And now in Pennsylvania, they have adopted resolutions excessively "patriotic." But how have they done so? Why, with abolitionists in the Convention, heartily supporting the nominees, and by uniting with the abolitionists to secure a party triumph, and publishing "patriotic resolutions" to gull the South!

Now we do not mean to be understood, as charging abolitionism upon the whole of the Northern Democracy. We gladly and freely acknowledge that a large portion of that party is sound upon this question. We have never failed to acknowledge this. We claim like justice to Northern Whigs.

For our own part we have not thought it good policy, to indulge in indiscriminate denunciation of Northern men. Such a course must certainly end in alienating all those now disposed to support our cause. We *know*, that there are many men of both parties at the North, true to us; and we also know that there are many of both parties hostile to the South. To the former, we look for the salvation of the Union, and not to any one party.

Hon. Spencer Jarnagin, formerly a Whig U. S. Senator from Tennessee, died at Memphis on the 24th ult.

Early Peaches.—We ought sooner to have mentioned, that we have been eating delicious ripe Peaches almost daily since the 24th ult., gathered from small Trees, set out only 2½ years ago, obtained from the Pomological Gardens of Messrs. J. & T. Lindley, of Chatham county. Those who would have early and fine fruit, (and it is no more trouble to cultivate such kinds than inferior qualities,) should patronize this or some other of the Nurseries which have been established during the last few years within our own State.—Messrs. Lindley, Mr. Fentress, and Mr. Mock, are all reliable men, who understand their business.

All our readers who were accustomed to read the journals twenty years ago, will remember Shocco Jones, the immortal defender of the fame of North Carolina. We had thought the mortal part of him was sent to the bourne he was so fond of describing in fine rhetoric when he wrote duel-challenges, until a few days ago, when a friend advised us that he had lately listened to him saying mass in a Roman Catholic chapel in Mississippi. Who would have thought it?—*International Magazine.*

Vermont.—Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who was nominated for Governor by the free soilers of Vermont, has declined the nomination. He says he cannot accept it, as he considers the fugitive slave law constitutional.

Fatal Error of a Druggist.—Another child was killed in New York last week on account of a mistake by the clerk of a druggist in putting up a prescription. His name is *Austin Secor*. He was arrested and held to bail to answer for the fault.

NOT SO FAT, AFTER ALL!

You have doubtless heard of the customer who took a dog skin to the tanyard, which he recommended to be "the darnationest fattest dog skin" that had ever been seen in that establishment. "But," said the tanner, "I do not like such very fat dog skins." "Well, now," remarked the discreet owner of the article, "it is not such a *darnation* fat dog skin as you might suppose, after all!"

Certain locofoco leaders, sustained by pretty much the entire locofoco press of the State, some time since "opened loud" on the subject of Secession;—it was *the* remedy—the "constitutional remedy"—the very thing! It was, in short, the "darnationest fattest" subject they could bring into the political tanyard. But since the opening of the congressional canvass, these same leaders and presses have discovered indications that the good people of North Carolina are not so ready as they hoped and supposed to take the initiative in a dismemberment of the Republic; and they are just now very generally and pathetically engaged in the beautiful exercise of "clawing off." Their candidates, after all, are not so "*darnation*" keen for disunion as you might suppose! They are engaged in a most strenuous and laughable effort to *make the dog skin fit the tanyard.*

It wont do, gentlemen: it is too plain a case: it will require more impudence to back out from your position than it required to assume the same. The celebrated Minority Report on Secession, in the last Legislature, and the earnest, eloquent speeches of the most distinguished men of your party in favor of the doctrine, received by your party press with the warmest applause, cannot be so soon obliterated as you imagine. The people have *some* sense, much as you may presume upon their gullibility.

Why, we repeat, are not those powerful, eloquent, thrilling Secession speeches *published?* Is it ascertained that the dog skin is *too fat?* Mr. Shepard's speech—the speech of a *Whig* in favor of Secession, is published by a Democratic press, and a wonderful "parade" made about it. *It* can't hurt the Democracy. But you dont catch them in the tanyard with *their own peltry!*—it is too fat for the market!

Greensborough Patriot.

Lightning.—On Monday evening last, this city was visited by a thunder storm, accompanied by considerable rain and wind, and in the vicinity there was hail. The lightning struck at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum: passing down the water pipe of the Southern wing of the edifice, it penetrated through the brick wall two or three feet above the ground, making a hole for its passage not more than the 4th of an inch in diameter, shattering the brick but little at the entrance, and struck in the floor of the kitchen, in the basement, tearing up the brick, and knocking down the cook (a woman belonging to Maj. Wm. F. Collins) who stood at a table near the spot where its force was expended, and breaking the stone jars on the table. Water was immediately dashed upon the woman, when she revived and spoke, complaining of much pain in her legs, and appearing to be partially deprived of her reason. A physician was called in, and under treatment it is hoped she will recover, tho' her delicate situation makes it an extremely critical case. We understand there were children in the room, who escaped uninjured.

The Franklin rod attached to the centre building, in this instance, proved to be ineffectual.—*Raleigh Star.*

Encourage Southern Mechanics.—We have frequently thought that the practice of purchasing at a great distance from home, in the Northern States, such articles as could easily be manufactured and furnished at our own doors, exhibits consummate folly on the part of the South.—Such a course of trade is not only calculated (but certainly has the effect) to drain the Southern States of a large portion of their cash resources—to dishearten mechanics and artists, and expel them from among us.

There is an unaccountable, and we think, censurable reluctance to purchase articles made in our own towns. We think it highly probably that if a hatter, shoemaker, tailor, saddler, or other tradesman, who is amongst us, and not liberally supported, were to leave his residence and locate in New York, Philadelphia, or some other Northern city, his Southern acquaintances who might meet him there, would patronize him more than they did when he lived amongst them. Such is the passion for far-fetched commodities. But we think the unkindness, (to say nothing of the usurpation and arrogance) of our Northern brethren is bringing us to reflect and arousing us to a sense of our interest, on this subject; and unless they greatly improve in their deportment, they may hereafter expect to receive much less of Southern cash than they have been accustomed to enjoy.

Holly Springs (Miss.) Palladium.

A Universal Moral Panacea.—The Yankee Blade proposes the following remedy for the ills of the flesh and spirit, composed of *Leaves, Plants and Roots*, which if taken without a wry face, will make any man respectable and happy:

Leave off Drinking.
Leave off Smoking.
Leave off Chewing.
Leave off Snuffing.
Leave off Swearing.
Leave the g'hals alone.
Plant your pleasure in the home circle.
Plant your business in some honorable employment.
Plant your faith in truth.
Root your habits in industry.
Root your feelings in benevolence.
Root your affections in God.
For directions, see the Holy Scriptures, and beware of counterfeit creeds, and quack theologians.

Dr. Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do any."

LITERARY NOTICE.

FROM THE RALEIGH (N. C.) REGISTER.

THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION, by Elizabeth F. Ellet, *in two volumes. New York, Baker & Scribner.*

In draying the portrait of feminine loveliness it is much more difficult to present an accurate likeness than of the bolder and more prominent features of the other sex. The lines are not so strongly drawn, the shades are more easily blended, and, while there is every thing to love and admire, there is but little to relate. With this disadvantage, and the still greater difficulty of obtaining authentic information concerning women whose lives were principally passed in the privacy of domestic life, Mrs. Ellet has succeeded in making a most interesting book, and we have in these unpretending volumes perhaps the only memorials rescued from oblivion of the noble women of the revolution—women who should not only be admired but imitated. While filling with dignity and grace the highest station, giving their aid and counsel to soldiers and statesmen, we see them pursuing with untiring energy their domestic duties, the care and instruction of their children, and the superintendence of large plantations while their husbands were fighting the battles of their country. These were the wives and mothers who, by their example and sympathy, urged on the patriots of '76, and not unfrequently by their ingenuity and resolution prevented a surprise or favored an escape. It was not uncommon for delicate and timid females to rise at midnight, and penetrate forests to give their friends an intimation of danger. There is one instance recorded of a young girl, sixteen years of age, making her way through woods, across marshes and creeks, fording a deep river until the water reached her neck, to the American camp, to give the alarm of an attack, and, while cold and wet, setting about the preparations at once to provide food for the soldiers who had just returned from a fatiguing excursion. There is no sketch more full of romantic interest than the history of Mary Slocumb, of our own State. Her maiden name was Hooks; she was born in the county of Bertie, North Carolina, in 1760. She was present at one of the bloodiest battles of the revolution, where the united regiments of Cols. Lillington and Caswell encountered McDonald at Moore's Creek. We will give a part of the story in her own words:

"The men all left on Sunday morning. More than eighty went from this house with my husband. * * *

"And I slept soundly and quietly that night, and worked hard all the next day; but I kept thinking where they had got to—how far; where and how many of the regulars and tories they would meet, and I could not keep myself from the study. I went to bed at the usual time, but still continued to study. As I lay—whether waking or sleeping I know not—I had a dream; yet it was not all a dream, (she used the words unconsciously of a poet not then in being.) I saw distinctly a body wrapped in my husband's guard-cloak—bloody—dead; and others dead and wounded on the ground about him. I saw them plainly and distinctly. I uttered a cry, and sprang to my feet on the floor; and so strong was the impression on my mind that I rushed in the direction the vision appeared, and came up against the side of the house. The fire in the room gave little light, and I gazed in every direction to catch another glimpse of the scene. I raised the light; every thing was still and quiet. My child was sleeping, but my woman was awakened by my crying out or jumping on the floor. If ever I felt fear it was at that moment. Seated on the bed, I reflected a few moments, and said aloud, 'I must go to him.' I told the woman I could not sleep, and would ride down the road. She appeared in great alarm; but I merely told her to lock the door after me and look after the child. I went to the stable, saddled my mare, as fleet and easy a nag as ever travelled; and in one minute we were tearing down the road at full speed. The cool night seemed after a mile or two's gallop to bring reflection with it; and I asked myself where I was going, and for what purpose? Again and again I was tempted to turn back; but I was soon ten miles from home, and my mind became stronger every mile I rode. I should find my husband dead or dying, was as firmly my presentiment and conviction as any fact of my life. When day broke I was some thirty miles from home. I knew the general route our little army expected to take, and had followed them without hesitation. After sunrise I came upon a group of women and children, standing and sitting by the road side, each one of them showing the same anxiety of mind I felt. Stopping a few moments, I inquired if the battle had been fought. They knew nothing. * * *

"Again I was skimming over the ground through a country thinly settled, and very poor and swampy; but neither my own spirits nor my beautiful nag's failed in the least; we followed the well marked trail of the troops.

"The sun must have been well up, say eight or nine o'clock, when I heard a sound like thunder, which I knew must be cannon. It was the first time I ever heard a cannon. I stopped still, when presently the cannon thundered again. The battle was then fighting. What a fool! my husband could not be dead last night, and the battle only fighting now? Still, as I am so near, I will go on and see how they come out. So away we went again faster than ever; and I found by the noise of guns that I was near the fight. Again I stopped. I could hear muskets, I could hear rifles, and I could hear shouting. I spoke to my mare and dashed on in the direction of the firing, and the shouts were louder than ever. The blind path I had been following brought me into the Wilmington road leading from Moore's Creek Bridge, a few hundred yards below the bridge. A few yards from the road, under a cluster of trees, were lying perhaps twenty men. They were the wounded. I knew the spot; the very trees; and the position of the men I knew as if I had seen it a thousand times. I had seen it all night! I saw all at once; but in an instant my whole soul was centred in one spot; for there, wrapped in his bloody guard cloak, was my husband's body! How I passed the few yards from the saddle to the place I never knew. I remember uncovering his head and seeing a face clothed with gore from a dreadful wound across the temple. I put my hand on the bloody face; 'twas warm; and an *unknown voice* begged for water. I brought it; poured some in his mouth; washed his face; and behold! it was Frank Cogdell."

After binding up the wounds of several soldiers, her husband, who had been in pursuit of the enemy, came up, and we may imagine his surprise at seeing his wife, whom he had but a day before left sixty miles distant. She remained during the day rejoicing with the victors and ministering to the wounded, and at midnight again mounted her mare and started for home. They wished her to stay until morning, and they would send a party with her, but she told them no party could keep up with her; so hastening back, she returned to her home and child, which she reached in safety.

Though Mrs. Slocumb could ride a horse, shoot a pistol, or take part in many masculine employments, she was not inattentive to more feminine duties; she carded, spun, wove, cut, and made all the clothes worn by her husband during the Southern campaign, and the material of her own dress was manufactured by her own hands.

We must close our account of our heroic ancestresses, though there are many anecdotes which we would like to extract.

The man who has lately been trying to make half dollars from a chemical extract of the silver leaf tree, received a letter by the last steamer from his friend in California, who tried, before he left, to hatch chickens from the egg plant. The silver leaf man will leave on the first of June to join the egg plant man. We understand that they are about establishing a line of hod coaches between San Francisco and the Gold Bluffs. They will have a third partner in the man who attempted to raise colts from horse chesnuts.

A boy in school who had received his politics from a democratic father, refused to cipher in *federal* money.

This "wicked but witty" epigram, is from the French of La Mon:

"The world, of fools has such a store,
That he who would not see an ass,
Must bide at home, and bolt his door,
And break his looking-glass."

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by H. BRANSON & SON.
July 1. 78tf

FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the Books of this Company are now open to receive subscriptions of stock; and will remain open until further notice is given.
By order of the Board of Directors.
June 30, 1851. 78-4w
Carolinian copy 1 month.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT on the Public Square, for cash, notes on demand, or on a credit. Apply to R. McNABB.
Carthage, Moore county, July 1851. 78-4w

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I WISH to establish in this place a permanent PREPARATORY SCHOOL for a limited number of Boys. The School will be opened as soon as a convenient location can be obtained, of which, and of other particulars, further notice will be given.
J. C. HOOPER.
June 29, 1851. 78tf

Oxford Female College.

THE First Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of JULY, ensuing.

It is very desirable that Pupils who expect to enter the College should be present at the opening of the Session.

By order of the Executive Committee.
Oxford, N. C., June 23, 1851. 78-4w

The most Efficacious Remedy Extant!
ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

The success of this remedy outstrips the use of anything of the kind. From persons of the first respectability residing in different parts of the country, I have received flattering accounts, and among them the following:

Americus, Ga., June 1, 1848.

Dr. Young—Dear Sir: Having had a severe cough for some twenty years, during which time I have taken many preparations, put up by different physicians, Wistar's celebrated Balsam of Wild Cherry, &c. &c., to but little advantage, from your recommendation I was induced to try Dr. Little's Anodyne Cough Drops, and I take pleasure in stating that I found them to be the very best preparation that I ever used. Respectfully yours,
ABRAM COLSON.

Beware of Imposition, and avoid the use of Substitutes.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Market street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. P. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

THE Copartnership of Hall & Hall will expire on the 1st of August next, and in order to close the concern, we offer our GOODS at REDUCED PRICES. Those wishing to make purchases on very favorable terms, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell off our entire Stock.

We will also sell the Store and Lot occupied by ourselves.

Also, the Dwelling and Warehouse in the rear.

Also, one Tenement in the Brick Row, now occupied by R. D. McNeill.

All or any part of the above Property will be offered at private sale until the 1st August, and if not sold then, will be offered at Auction, and due notice given.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can get Bargains by calling upon the undersigned.
HALL & HALL.
May 10, 1851. 71tf

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE sixth Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday July 15, and continue for five months. The School still continues under the management of Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., who has had charge of it from its commencement, and has given it a high reputation for thoroughness and morality. He will be assisted by Mr. John Bailey, late Principal of Leasburg Academy, who comes with high recommendations as a teacher and a gentleman.

The discipline of the Academy is such that no student can continue a course of immorality or even of idleness. South Lowell Academy is situated in a remarkably healthy section of country, thus furnishing a desirable retreat for those who wish to escape the unhealthiness of the lower country. Board in the best families, $25 per Session. Tuition: English $12 50, Classical $15 00.

Circulars, giving fuller information, may be had by applying at the Office of the "Observer."
D. C. PARRISH, Sec. Fac. Com.
South Lowell, June 19, 1851. 77-3w

Rev. Professor Morgan's Female Seminary,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS Collegiate Family Boarding School for 25 young Ladies will open for the year on the 7th of July, a term of 10 months. The entire expenses are from 120 to 200 dolls., 50 paid in advance. It is believed that no Seminary in Va., N. or S. Carolina has combined equal facilities for the greatest improvement of so limited a number. [77-4wp

BANK STOCK.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 30th day of July next, at the Bank in Greensboro', 150 Shares Bank of the State,
135 Shares Bank of Cape Fear.
JED. H. LINDSAY, JESSE H. LINDSAY, R. G. LINDSAY, } Exrs.
June 20, 1851. 77-4w

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.
CHARLES E. SHOBER.
Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.
For which the highest cash price will be paid.
Apply soon to E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Session of this Institution will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July. It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent *corps* of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro'. The inhabitants in the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training,—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be obtained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consist of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is $60; for Music $20; for Oil Painting $15; for Drawing $5; for French or any other modern languages taught, $5.
CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.
June 6, 1851. 76-4w

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, situated on the east side of Big Coharie, known as the Major Ollin Mobley place, containing 1399 Acres. The land is in fine condition for tilling, and brings the very best of corn. The dwelling and out-houses are all in very fine condition, the greater part of them having been lately repaired. On the farm there is a saw and grist mill, which affords a handsome income; there is always a ready sale for the lumber, and at a good price; corn sells readily at the highest market price, without removing it.

I will sell the above at a bargain, as I am desirous of making new arrangements in my business.
OWEN HARGROVE.
Sampson Co., June 14, 1851. 76-3m

WANTED,

THE Law part of No. 1 Dev. & Battle's Reports, and the List of Cases in 1st Dev's Equity.

The subscribers will pay a reasonable price for any odd Nos. of Reports previous to Iredell's 6th Law and 3d Equity.
E. J. HALE & SON.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

UNMASKING THE ENEMY.

The Pennsylvanian labored yesterday through two and a half columns, to extricate itself from the unfortunate dilemma into which precipitate zeal had thrown it, concerning the Democratic nominees, and closed by a shuffling attempt to screen Col. Bigler from the responsibility of his public acts and recorded votes. We propose to reply, not by specious equivocation, but, as we have always done, with manly directness.

One of the not very creditable expedients of our cotemporary, is constantly to misrepresent the position of this paper in regard to the measures of compromise, as they are commonly known, and to accuse us of hostility to the South. We think, as do many eminent Southern statesmen of both parties, who want substantial and not doubtful repose, that parts of the adjustment, not affecting any affirmative right or principle, might have been so improved as to have silenced all clamor and opposition. But since they were passed in the wisdom of Congress, and according to the best lights before it, we have recommended full acquiescence on all occasions, and are opposed to any movements by which the sectional controversy may be reopened.

If the South can be deceived by the excessive protestations of those who have their own objects to serve in making them, we are quite willing that political Mawworms should reap the profits and enjoy the honors of their hypocrisy. But we know something of southern character and of southern feelings, and we know well, that among that chivalric and full-hearted people, no politicians, or public men, are so much or so justly despised as those who, by mercenary efforts, have endeavored to propitiate their favor. And we regard as the worst enemies of the public peace those presses which are keeping up agitation, by proclaiming their hostility to agitation. Who is it that disturbs tranquility but these agitators, for their own selfish purposes? If the country were allowed to settle down, as it would do but for clamorous champions who have more lungs than sincerity, the insane efforts of abolitionists on the one side and of disunionists on the other would pass by as the idle wind. But there is a class of journals, which we could describe, that has turned this business into a profitable speculation, and seized upon it as an easy method of replenishing impoverished purses. It will be a melancholy day when the safety of this glorious Union, or the obligations enjoined by the Constitution, shall depend upon such selfish and time-serving advocates.

The Pennsylvanian excepts to our statement, that the Whig Convention at Lancaster went as far on the Compromise as the Democratic Convention at Reading, or "farther," as we thought proper to say, while it stultifies itself by presenting the respective resolutions side by side. We shall reproduce them for public edification.

Democratic Bigler Resolutions.	Whig Johnston Resolutions.
Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania are true to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and will faithfully observe and execute, so far as in them lies, all the measures of Compromise adopted by the late Congress, for the purpose of settling the question arising out of domestic slavery, and this not falsely from a sense of duty as good citizens of this republic, but also from the kind and friendly feelings which they cherish towards their brethren of the slaveholding States.	*Resolved*, That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs. *Resolved*, That an unalterable determination to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, has been and is now, one of our cardinal doctrines, and that while others have faltered, the history of the Whig party demonstrates that, in the storms of adversity or the sunshine of prosperity, this guiding star of our country's hope has never been dimmed by its action or council.

These were the *only* resolutions on either side affecting compromise, and we should like to know how it was possible to make those adopted by the Whigs stronger, more comprehensive, or more positive.

In our last article, we said that the movement of Mr. Scott was superfluous, because his proposition was fully and distinctly embraced in the foregoing resolutions; and we then asked the Pennsylvanian when it had denounced the Lancaster Convention for not adopting his amendment, why the Reading Convention had passed no such resolution? The answer which we get is silence. The inquiry is avoided. And this is the precise manner in which the opposition shirk all important issues.

In the Harrisburg Democratic Convention, (continues the North American,) when Mr. Brewer undertook to question Wilmot's orthodoxy, the following scene ensued:—

"Pending the discussion upon the mode of balloting for candidates, Mr. Brewer, of Franklin, made an assault upon the political faith of the Hon. David Wilmot, which was rebuked by the Convention, amid a storm of hisses and cries of 'shame.'

"Mr. Wilmot rose, on leave given, and made a dignified and effective explanation of his course of conduct in the Congress of 1848."

So the Convention supported Mr. Wilmot, whom it was necessary to conciliate for the vote of the Abolitionists, and "hooted down"—to use the favorite phrase of the Pennsylvanian—the National Democrat, Mr. Brewer.

Smarting under the exposure of the coalition between the Democrats and Abolitionists all over the Northern States, where the prize of office was to be secured by combination, the Pennsylvanian has the complacency to ask us, if Sumner, Chase and Rantoul were not repudiated by the National Democracy? We answer that Mr. Chase received the Democratic vote in the Legislature of Ohio, which, united with that of the Free Soilers, sent him to the Senate of the United States, and that the consideration for this support was a division of the State offices among the Democrats. If the Pennsylvanian's logic be good, then there is no National Democracy in Ohio. We answer that there were but some few hundred votes cast against Mr. Rantoul, in the district from which he was elected to Congress, by those who call themselves National Democrats; the rank and file of the party voted for him. We answer that Mr. Sumner was elected by the body of the Democratic party, and under persuasions which they thought sufficient. And we might say that Mr. Whitcomb, Mr. Shields and others were also chosen by Free-Soil pledges, which they conveniently repudiated after election.—Let the Pennsylvanian meet these charges if it can, and confront us if it be able. But will our cotemporary inform us, since it falsely claims that these elections to which we have referred were repudiated by the "National Democrats of every other State in the Union," how it came to pass that the Convention at Harrisburg did not repudiate Mr. David Wilmot, the author of the Proviso and the fomenter of all this sectional discord? Why was it, when Mr. Brewer assailed his political faith, that he was "rebuked by the Convention amid a storm of hisses and cries of 'shame'?" Why was it, that the head and front of the war upon the South was received into such cordial communion, if that Convention was composed of National Democrats? However the Pennsylvanian may attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the South, the fact that it and its party were caught affiliating together with the Abolitionists for a political purpose, will stand to the utter condemnation of all the cheap cant that may be employed for extenuating an offence which they have habitually denounced as treasonable, when it cost nothing for the denunciation.

To our interrogatory, asking whether Col. Bigler was in favor of the Fugitive Slave law as it stands on the statute book, the Pennsylvanian replies with its accustomed evasion:

"So far as Colonel Bigler is concerned, let the North American rest entirely easy." Again: "He is with his party on the great question of the day; he is with it thoroughly and ardently; holding no one sentiment in one quarter to be repudiated in another. He has met the issues presented without quivering, without hesitating, without faltering in a double sense, and it is in vain for the North American to go back to show that his present position is insincere or inconsistent."

Now we do not intend to follow the advice of our cotemporary, and rest "entirely easy." On the contrary, we intend to continue our exposures of the fraudulent coalition with the Abolitionists, which the Opposition are now attempting to practice here, as they have done elsewhere, until Colonel Bigler places himself frankly before the people of Pennsylvania, whose votes he is now soliciting under unworthy disguises. When the Pennsylvanian says he is with his party on the great questions of the day, does it mean with the Barnburners of New York, who are in the majority in that State; with the Democrats in the Legislature of Massachusetts who elected Sumner; with the Democrats who elected Rantoul; with the Democrats in the Legislature of Ohio who elected Chase; and with Democrats like David Wilmot and his followers in the Northern counties of this State: or does it mean that the Colonel is all things to all men, and with the national Democrats in Philadelphia, and the antinational Democrats in other parts of the State?

"But," says our neighbor, "Col. Bigler has *always* been national, and right in his views of the constitution."

When Col. Bigler voted in 1847 for the act denying our jails, he was *then* fulfilling his duties, as a "national Democrat," to the Constitution? And when he voted for the Wilmot proviso, he was *then* observing his obligations to the Constitution? If he was, perhaps the Pennsylvanian will reconcile inconsistencies which appear to us utterly inexplicable, unless the Colonel has seen new light. At all events, we think the Pennsylvanian will be content to withdraw that unfortunate declaration, that he has "*always*" been national and right in his views of the Constitution, or to concede that it and its candidate have very different views.

Since we have not been able in the first attempt to extort a direct answer from the Pennsylvanian regarding Col. Bigler's position on what it professes to regard as the most delicate subjects connected with the canvass, we propose to keep the following questions before the public until we receive satisfactory replies:

Is Col. Bigler in favor of the Fugitive Slave law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?

Is Col. Bigler prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State to Fugitive Slaves?

Is Col. Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot proviso?

We beg our Southern friends to remember that not a single one of these interrogatories has been answered by the Democratic candidate or his organs; and, for the purpose of enlightening them as to the difference between Democratic sentiment in the city and country, we invite attention to the following article from an influential paper, the Blairsville (Indiana county) *Apalachian:*

"The Whigs will, without doubt, renominate Governor Johnston, and although the contest may be a warm one, we have no doubt of Colonel Bigler's election by a large majority, unless his defeat should be brought about by the movement which is being made to place the party in a truckling attitude towards the South, for the purpose of forwarding the designs of others who are anxious to receive the southern aid and influence. There are thousands of honest, thinking voters in our State, who, when a contest is narrowed down to a choice between a candidate pledged to the distinctive measures of the "Democratic" party, or one of the opposite, will unhesitatingly and cordially support the former, but who will never do so if it cannot be done without shouting pæans to slavery and smothering their natural feelings in favor of liberty. The resolution of the Convention in opposition to the anti-kidnapping law of 1847, while it may advance the interests of those it was intended to aid, can neither prove a credit to the party nor a benefit to the nominee, especially when it is remembered that that law was voted for by Col. Bigler, and signed by Francis R. Shunk, a man whom the Democracy delighted to honor."

A Rare Chance— Who will avail themselves of it?—"One hundred able-bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota, to break prairie land, split rails and cord wood.—Eastern and Southern papers please copy."

St. Paul Pioneer, June 6.

Some miserable poor devil of a henpecked husband must have perpetrated the following. He deserves to run the gauntlet through a regiment of termagants:

"John, how I wish it was as much the fashion to trade wives as it is to trade horses!"

"Why so, Timothy?"

"I'd cheat somebody most shockin' bad afore night."

CAN'T PERCEIVE THE DIFFERENCE.

A correspondent of the North Carolina Standard, in noticing a discussion between Messrs. Dockery and Caldwell in Richmond county, writes thus:

"Mr. Caldwell affirmed that the States which formed this Government were sovereign and had never parted with their sovereignty; that all sovereignty rightly understood was in the people—that they had created and they could destroy. He admitted that for the purposes for which the trust powers were confided, that it was to all intents and purposes a government and obligatory upon the people; that even the Legislature of a State, "by no enactment," could render a law of Congress null; all owed it obedience and that obedience could be enforced.

"At this point he was asked by General Dockery, whether, if elected to Congress, he would vote the President men and money to carry out the fugitive slave law in Vermont and Rhode Island?

"Yes, said Mr. Caldwell, I will give them both men and money to whip them, and to whip them badly.

"Where then, I again ask, do you get this power, and yet deny that the Government can coerce a State into obedience?

"Sir, said Mr. Caldwell, cannot you perceive that there is an essential difference? I cannot, said the General, perceive any difference."

Now we are like Gen. Dockery, we can't see the difference. We think Mr. Caldwell was completely cornered by the General, in as handsome a manner, too, as we have seen the like done in many a day. There is no difference, and nothing but the fickle fancy of a distempered imagination can make any man imagine a rational difference.—*Ashborough Herald.*

Not long since Prentice of the Louisville Journal was very severe upon Mr. Dunham, a member of Congress from Indiana, because he had made a little too free with the franking privilege. Mr. Dunham thereupon complained that Prentice had abused him, which the latter denied, but at the same time asked if he had not as good a right to abuse Mr. Dunham as Mr. Dunham had to abuse the franking privilege?

Gen. Campbell, the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, is lying dangerously ill.

JOHN JONES PARTY.

At the time of the first election of Gen. Washington to the Presidency there was a party in Virginia called *"the John Jones party."* Now, the said John Jones was a man of talent, and a plotting shrewd fellow, possessing all the requisites of a politician except personal popularity. To overcome this deficiency in a contest with a more popular candidate for Congress, John early avowed himself as the peculiar and devoted friend of Washington, and upon this point endeavored to place his rival in opposition. To carry out his object, he called a meeting of the people of ——— county friendly to the election of Gen. Washington. On the day appointed, Mr. Jones appeared, and was, on motion of a friend, made chairman. He opened the proceedings by a high eulogium upon the life and services of Washington, but taking care only to speak of himself as his early patron and most devoted friend, and concluded by proposing to form a *party* to be called *"The true and only sons of the Father of his Country,"* and for that object he submitted to the consideration of the meeting the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are the friends of George Washington, Esq., and will sustain him in the coming election for President against all other candidates.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jones, "the Chair is now about to put the question.—The Chair hopes that every one will declare his sentiments for or against. All those in favor of the resolution will say 'aye.'"

The response was like the shout of many voices.

"Now for the opposition," said Mr Jones; "all of the contrary mind say 'no.'"

Not a voice was heard. The dead silence seemed to confuse Mr. Jones a little, and he said, "Gentlemen *do vote.* The Chair can't decide a disputed question when nobody votes t'other side, so that the country may know who are the true friends of Washington."

Upon this appeal one of the audience rose and said that he perceived the dilemma in which the Chair was placed, and in order to relieve him from such a quandary he proposed to amend his resolution by adding after the name Washington *"and John Jones for Congress."* "I accept the amendment," said Mr. Jones, "and the Chair will now put the question as amended."

"All who are in favor of Gen. Washington for President and John Jones for Congress will please say aye."

"Aye, aye," said Jones and his brother Sam. The Chair hesitated like—"put the contrary," said a hundred voices.

"All op—op—opposed say "no."

"*No.*" thundered the congregated multitude.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jones, "the Chair perceives that there are folks in this meeting what don't belong to *our* party; they have come here to *agitate.* I therefore adjourn this meeting." Upon which he left the chair amidst shouts and huzzas for Washington, and curses for John Jones.

Georgia Enquirer.

A Great Snake.—The good people of McKeesport (Pa.) have waked up a sea serpent on dry land. The story goes that a snake has been traversing the neighborhood, and was seen by several reputable, good, and true citizens of the bailiwick, as thick as a stove-pipe and nearly thirty feet long. This is truly something of a snake, and it is said he has excited the showmen of the West to such a degree that a thousand dollars has been offered for his scalp, and two thousand dollars for his snakeship alive and kicking, with his scalp on.

A female writer says: "Nothing looks worse on a lady than darned stockings." Allow us to say that stockings which *need darning* look much worse than darned ones—Darned if they don't!

Boston Post.

Blue Devils.—A pair of sky-colored eyes illuminated with good nature.

Bed Bugs.—The following is an old woman's recipe for the destruction of bed bugs: "Take a ripe cucumber, press the juice out of it, then with a feather apply it to the bedstead in the bed bug range and they will die instantly."

The misunderstanding between the Commandant and the Mechanics of the Gosport Navy Yard has, we are glad to learn, been reconciled, and the men returned to work yesterday. Mr. Graham, the Secretary of the Navy, in considering the memorials presented to him on the subject, acknowledged the general regulation of the navy yards to be vested in the Officers appointed to command them. He, however, advised Capt. Stringham to rescind the objectionable order, which, though intended for the protection of the public property, had wounded the feelings of the workmen; and this advice, it seems, was followed by Capt. Stringham.—*National Intelligencer.*

Correction.—We are informed that the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company was not the purchaser of the property belonging to the Randolph Manufacturing Company. Messrs. John B. Troy and H. B. Elliott were the purchasers, and they have in view the manufacture of woolen as well as cotton goods.—*Ashborough Herald.*

Villainy on a Large Scale.—The Shawneetown Advocate of the 6th contains a long article detailing the particulars of the discovery and arrest of a gang of villains, who have carried on for years past a regular system of kidnapping slaves, forgery, thieving, and perhaps murder. Their headquarters were on Wolfe's Island, Kentucky, near the corner of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Missouri. The band was discovered not long since through the failure of an attempt by one of the ringleaders to murder a Doctor Swayne, who had recovered a judgment for some $10,000 against Newton E. Wright, another prominent member of the gang. In May, 1850, Wright gave Abe Thomas, a man of desperate character, $150 to kill Dr. S. Accordingly, Thomas, pretending to wish the doctor to visit his sick father, enticed him from home and attempted to murder him; but the doctor, after being shot in the arm, gave the alarm, and the desperado escaped. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to ferret out the villain, so deeply was the plot laid that he was only accidentally discovered a short time ago, and his discovery led to the disclosure of the whole affairs of the company. They seem to have made a regular business of stealing slaves in one State, running them off to another, and there selling them. They carried on another species of swindling upon an extensive scale by means of fictitious claims against estates of deceased persons. Having forged notes for large amounts against such estates, they would prove the validity of the claim by some of their gang. In some cases they had gone so far as to take depositions; and were provided with county seals and every thing requisite to give their proofs the semblance of legality.—*Louisville Journal.*

An Honest Boy.—A by-stander states—a lady stepping off the cars this morning dropped a purse containing thirty-five dollars. A boy about 10 or 12 years of age, by the name of Richard Shay, picked up the purse. While seeking for the lady, he was told by a number of hackmen to keep it for she would never give him a cent. The honest boy replied, "he did not care, he did not want a cent for the money was not his." He sought out the lady and restored her the purse. I am informed he is the oldest son of a widow woman, who goes out to work to support her family of six children, and lives at No. 650 Broadway.—*Albany Atlas.*

Richard Shay—pass his name round, for the sake of the noble answer to those who would have stained his young heart with crime.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

We publish the following order for a bill of goods, *verbatim et literatim.* The schoolmaster was undoubtedly "abroad" when the writer received his "edication."

"Coat fine check shoes number teelve cop ple ov shurts one ov nard honspun and other bletch nard honspun and a dothen shurt betens and a pare ov trosers summer trosers."—*Wilmington Journal.*

Mrs. Swisshelm on Conventions.—The following remarks by this lady are advisable and well-timed, and indicate strong sense amid unfeminine peculiarities:

"The physical right to be taken care of is one of woman's rights' that we will never yield. Our physical weakness will be our strongest argument for claiming all legal and moral powers of defence. In an intellectual or moral war, we ask no quarter on account of womanhood; but of every man we meet we claim physical protection just because he is a man and we a woman. As to meeting in convention to discuss woman's right to engage in any occupation for which she has a capacity, it is sheer nonsense. There is no law to prevent women following almost any business, and why do they not take their right to work at any thing they please? Mrs. Coe urged that women have a right to be captains of ships! Well, why are they not captains? There is no law to prevent it. If we believed it right and thought we had the capacity, we would soon command a vessel, and no doubt the world would acknowledge our right. It would have taken a deal of talk to convince the world that Joan of Arc and Jagello had a right to be soldiers, but without any argufying on the subject they proved their right to a niche in the warrior's temple of fame. 'A man of words and not of deeds, is like a garden full of weeds,' and a woman of that kind is very much like him. There is no use claiming rights for those who do not want to use them, and those who do, should just take them."

Still a Candidate.—A gentleman came into our office the other day, who says he is 92 years old past. He was married at 21 and lived with his wife 30 years—she had 10 children and died.

He then remained single 10 months, and married again. By his last wife he had 11 children, lived with her 32 years, she has been dead 8 years, and he is still a candidate for matrimony. Every one of his children lived to the years of maturity, and nineteen are still alive.

He can see to shoot a rifle nearly as well as ever—can thread a needle without spectacles—hearing but very little impaired and nervous system perfectly steady. He says he can cut and split 150 rails a day and jump up and strike his heels together twice before striking the ground at night. In appearance he does not look to be over 60, and is as straight as an arrow—and says that, except the rheumatism, he feels nearly as young as ever.

Lewistown (Penn.) Telegraph.

Railroad Dividend.—The Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. upon their operations for the last six months.

Post-Office Dispatch.—A gentleman in this city had a letter containing $1,500 returned to him yesterday from the Dead Letter Office. The letter was written and mailed in the year 1848! Verily, letters cast upon the troubled waters of the Post Office will come back again after many days.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Cotton coming down the North River.—The Rochester American of Saturday says:—A canal boat loaded with raw cotton from the Mississippi, passed this city east on Thursday evening, bound for New York. The fact is pregnant with interest.

A Man of Weight.—A correspondent of the New London Star writes, that there is a man in East Haddam—a Mr. Emmons—who weighs *five hundred and thirty-nine pounds*, which is about one hundred pounds heavier than the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis was. The writer adds, "He is of fine personal appearance, of elegant proportions, and said to be one of the best judges of horses in seventeen counties, besides being a great favorite of the ladies."

Mortality at St. Louis.—The number of interments at St. Louis for the week ending June 23, was 273, of which 149 were by cholera. The week previous to this the total mortality was 224, and the deaths by cholera 123, showing an increase of 49 on the whole number, and 26 on the deaths by cholera.

Lord Albemarle was the lover of M'lle Graucher. As they were walking together one evening, he perceived her eyes fixed on a star, and said to her, "Do not look at it, my dear; I cannot give it to you."—"Never," says Marmontel, "did love express itself more delicately."

When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our tempers; and in society, our tongues.

Settlements.

PERSONS who are indebted to us will confer an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment.

July 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

WE take this plan to announce to the public, that a Male School will be opened at this place, on Monday the 7th of July next, under the care of Mr. Thomas F. Ellerbe, late from Alabama. Mr. Ellerbe comes to us well recommended, both as to his qualifications and morals; and from his experience in teaching, and his having been lately a member of a College in Alabama, we feel warranted to say, that we believe him fully capable to teach all the branches of a common English education, and also to instruct students in the higher departments of English and Classical education, and to prepare young men to enter the first Classes of any College in this State.

We also give notice, that should any wish to patronise our School who live at a distance, they will find Board here in good families as cheap as they will find it any where else, as there are several houses prepared and willing to take boarders.

Floral College, June 23, 1851. 78-2w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their general meeting, May 30, 1851, notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of August next, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandise, conveyed upon the Cape Fear River to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and one-half per centum on the amount of freight charged, except articles conveyed upon rafts, wood flats, and craft under the burthen of ten tons: and when the boat owner is the shipper or owner of the property shipped, the like toll shall be charged, to-wit: twelve and one-half per centum upon the customary rate of freight charged upon such articles as may be shipped. From and after the 1st of August 1851, the Owners, Captains or Agents of all boats not under ten tons burthen, navigating the River between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, are required to furnish the Toll Collector at Wilmington with a list, on oath, as prescribed by law, of the amount of freight charged, or of the estimated amount, when shipped by the Boat Owner.

Notice is also given, that Thos. C. Worth has been appointed Toll Collector at Wilmington, and payments of tolls upon articles conveyed from any point below Fayetteville to or from Wilmington, are to be made to him; and the aforesaid lists of freight furnished to him. All other payments to be made, as heretofore, to George McNeill, General Agent.

JOHN H. HALL, President.

June 30, 1851. 78-tlA

Encourage North Carolina.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, in Fayetteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish,

far superior to the Blacking purchased in the Northern cities. He intends devoting his whole time to manufacturing and vending this very superior Polish, and calls upon all who think it to the interest of the Southern people to become independent of Northern manufactures, to give him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by *absolute trial*, to any one who will call upon him, the *vast superiority* of his over all other *polishes* or *blacking* now sold in North Carolina. Call and have your boots and shoes once completely blacked and polished, and be satisfied.

This article is offered at a price not higher than is usually charged for other and inferior qualities, and a trial is all that is asked to secure the patronage of the public generally.

The undersigned expects to visit every portion of the State to introduce his Polish, and asks now in advance that Merchants and others visiting Fayetteville will give him a call.

A. J. WOODWARD.

June 21, 1851. 77-6m

NEW FLOUR.

EXTRA QUALITY, made of new Wheat, for sale at Cool Spring Mills, or by

GEO. McNEILL.

☞ The highest price paid for Wheat.

June 16, 1851. 76-4w

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, N. C.

THIS delightful Summer retreat is now open for the reception of company, the remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offering great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements, are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music always in attendance; a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:—

Families per month, each person,		$20 00
Single persons, "	"	25 00
Per week,	"	7 00
Per day,	"	1 25

Children under 12, and Servants, half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 5, 1851. 75-tl5A

FOR TEXAS!!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his entire interest (being one half) in the MILLS formerly owned by Col. Murchison, but more recently by himself and E. N. McKethan. The above Mills are situated upon Lower Little River, and have been long and most favorably known for their speed in sawing, (one saw actually cut 4,646 feet in one day,) with an almost inexhaustable water power. Convenient to this property is a large and comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses in good repair.

Also, **233** ACRES of Land, fifty acres of which is under cultivation. A more perfect description is deemed unnecessary, as it is well known, and has never changed hands without having commanded high prices. Terms favorable, but reserved for private arrangement.

Also, **1,000** ACRES, situated in the County of Duplin, immdiately upon the Rail Road, 3 miles above Warsaw, 450 acres of which are under cultivation, the balance finely set Turpentine land, with 3,000 boxes already cut.

Application may be made to Wm. M. Wright at Warsaw, or to the subscriber through Riverside P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.

J. M. WRIGHT.

June 7, 1851. 76-4wpd

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 26th of July next, the Subscriber will sell at Auction the large, comfortable, and pleasantly situated HOUSE, on the corner of Mumford and Gillespie streets, known as the former residence of Mrs. E. Smith. The Lot is large, the Building in good repair, and the necessary out-houses unusually convenient.

All persons desiring information relative to this property, will apply to Wm. B. Wright, Esq.

JESSE P. SMITH.

June 21, 1851. 76-ts

WANTED,

THREE House Servants, good seamstresses and washers. Liberal prices will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 26. 73tf

WANTED.

A GOOD Carriage PAINTER will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to

A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1851. 63tf

Blount's Creek Factory.

4-4 Sheetings, 7-8 Shirtings.

Flax and Cotton Cloth, 7-8 and 4-4, (made of shoe thread.)

Cotton Osnaburgs.

Cotton Yarn, (all Nos.)

Stocking Yarn and Carpet Warp.

For sale by the bale or piece, by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 14, 1851. 76-4w

☞ Owing to the death of the former Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., the Books and accounts previous to 1st January, 1851, have been placed in my hands for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts, are requested to come forward and settle, as it becomes necessary to close up the old books as soon as possible.

ROBT. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1851. 76-6w

Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road.

IN pursuance of the request of a number of citizens on the line of this proposed Road, a Public Meeting will be held at McGregor's Mills, in Cumberland County, on Saturday the 12th July next, which all persons interested are invited to attend; and where Books of Subscription will be opened.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. LILLY, Chairman.

June 12, 1851. 76-4w

FISH.

50 BBLS. GIBBED HERRING; 40 bbls. Mackerel. For sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 6, 1851. 76-4w

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.

May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

TINNER WANTED.

A GOOD Job Workman will find steady employment by applying immediately to

C. W. ANDREWS.

June 23, 1851. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER

HAS received another addition to his Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Ear Rings, Breastpins and Finger Rings; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; Music Boxes, &c.

Please call and examine.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

May 12, 1851. 71-2m

PROPOSAL

FOR publication of a Volume of SERMONS, by the Rev. Jarvis Barry Buxton, late Rector of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, N. C.—to be edited by his son, the Rev. Jarvis Buxton, and accompanied with a Portrait, and Notice of his Life.

The proposed volume will be printed in large clear type, and contain over 500 pages, substantially bound in leather. Terms, Two Dollars, payable on delivery.

The net proceeds, if any, derived from the sale, will be given to the permanent Fund for Missionary purposes in the Diocese of North Carolina.

It is desired, (as few if any copies not previously ordered will be published,) that persons wishing to subscribe would immediately notify the Editor himself, or their own Minister, whom he respectfully requests to receive Subscribers' names, and to forward them to his Address at Asheville, N. C.

June, 1851. 76

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CO.

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and colored embroidered, printed and black Barege; rege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; broidered and printed Swiss Muslins; and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Cambrics; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss Muslins; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Flowers; Inserting; French and English Printed Calicoes; with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Cotton Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and Fancy Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; Yorkshire Satinet; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; Linen and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and Fancy Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bows and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Gaiters; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' fine col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different styles of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' and Misses' and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Horse and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware.

Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed, Clarified Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy, Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Sempre Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods nearly every description. All of which he determined to sell very low for Cash, or on accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.

April 4, 1851. 69

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Blocker & Bullard was dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Blocker alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the same.

J. C. BLOCKER.

G. W. BULLARD.

Harrisonburg, June 2, 1851. 74

P. S.—G. W. Bullard also withdraws from the firm of B. Culbreth & Co.

J. C. Blocker and B. Culbreth will continue the firm under the name and style of B. Culbreth & Co., at Cedar Creek.

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER.

FOR sale by SAML J. HINSDALE.

April 21. 68

JUST FINISHED,

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two on hand. For sale by

A. A. McKETHAN.

June 2, 1851. 74

WANTED,

50 GOOD HANDS, at 75 cts. per day, on the Southern Plank Road. Steady employment and cash payment weekly. Sobriety required. Apply to

D. M. BUIE,

At the Steam Mill, or

A. A. McKETHAN.

June 23, 1851. [77-tf] Fayetteville.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, when it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for support. It is a good investment of money even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

HESPERIAN HARP.

A new Singing Book, just received.

ALSO, Bishop Bascom's Sermons: The Whole comprising the Last Day of the Week; the First Day of the Week, the Week Complete; The Lands of the Moslem, a Narrative of Oriental Travel. The Path of Life, by Rev. Henry Rowland. Tom Racquet, and his three Wise Aunts. Etiquette for Ladies. Do. for Gentlemen. The Psalmist and Supplement. Butler's Hudibras. Plutarch's Lives. Madam Roland, by Abbott. Dictionary of Quotations. Latin, French, &c. Union Bible Dictionary. Burns' Works. Poetry of Flowers. Flora's Interpreter. Book Keeping. School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 5, 1851.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that application be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.

JOHN M. ROSE.

March 24, 1851. 64tf

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Chunk.

Apply to M. V. JONES

April 4, 1851. 69tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 4. 55tf

NEW BOOKS.

LEIGH HUNT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; Poetry of the Waverly Novels; Harper's Magazine, and International ditto, April Nos.; Abbott; Locke; Lavengro, Putnam's cheap edition; Mansfield's Mexican War, illustrated, cheap and best editions; Geddes on Plank Roads; Complete Farmer and Gardener, by Fessenden; Youatt on Martin on Cattle; New Masonic Trestle Board; Freemason's Manual; Masonic Chart; Freemason's Monitor; Goldsmith's Works; McLellan on the Interpretation of Scriptures; McCosh on Divine Government; McGuffy's Readers, second and third parts; Davies' Surveying; Gunn's Domestic Medicine, &c. &c.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1851.

From the Semi-Weekly Observer of last Thursday.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

We now issue the first number of the Semi-Weekly Newspaper ever printed in the ancient Town of Fayetteville. We trust it will be regarded, at home and abroad, as a sign of improvement in the Press as well as in the paper, and that it will be so sustained by the public as that we shall be compelled to "take no step backward." It is an experiment, however; and though a number of our friends, here and in other parts of the State, have expressed a lively interest in its success, that number is not yet sufficient to relieve us of the apprehension of loss both of labor and money. Under these circumstances we must ask those who feel an interest in the enterprise to come forward promptly and sustain it by their subscriptions.

It will be issued on Thursday afternoons and Tuesday mornings. And it is desirable that advertisements, &c. intended for either, should be handed in by or before 12 M. of Thursdays and Mondays.

Some rules in regard to advertising will be stated as soon as we can digest them from an observation of the practical workings of the two papers.

The price of the Weekly Paper will be heretofore. The Semi-Weekly will be $2 per annum, in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year; and $5 if paid after the expiration of the year. In every case where a subscriber is now in advance for the weekly paper, his advance will be transferred as a credit for the Semi-weekly for half the time to which his receipt shows that he has paid, (dating from the 1st of July.)

If there be any subscribers on lists in the hands of any Postmasters, we will be obliged by an immediate return of them. We will thank Postmasters or others to whom the first No. may be sent, if they will call attention to it.

The National Anniversary was celebrated in this town with the usual demonstrations of respect and devotion to Liberty and the Union.

At ½ o'clock, A. M. a Military and Civic Procession was formed on Gillespie street, under the direction of Maj. John H. Cook, and marched to the Fayetteville Academy, where, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Declaration of Independence was read by Maj. Archibald McLean, in a manly patriotic and well written oration delivered by Mr. Thos. J. Robinson.

The oration remarked upon the propriety and the observance of the great National Festival, briefly reviewed and commented upon the main provisions of that excellent Constitution under which we enjoy so much civil and religious liberty, and then spoke of the blessings of the Union and the awful effects which would necessarily follow its dissolution and consequent destruction of the Constitution. His remarks were eloquent and full of good sense, and were very appropriate appeal in favor of the Union of the States and against the unprincipled designs of Northern and Southern fanatics met with unmistakeable signs of approbation of his Audience.

So may it ever be in North Carolina!

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Hall, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, and the assembly dispersed.

In the evening, the usual handsome display of fire-works at the U. S. Arsenal was witnessed by many of our citizens. This closed the celebration. May we witness many more, despite the folly of South Carolina and the madness of Massachusetts.

The Hon. EDWARD STANLY is announced as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Newbern District. Mr. S. had formally declined, but after Messrs. Washington, Pettigrew and Halsey, refused the nomination, he accepted it, determined that the election should not go by default. The Newbernian, Washington Whig, and Hillsborough Telegraph, the three Whig papers in the District, speak with entire confidence of his triumphant election—a result most devoutly to be desired, as a rebuke to the disunion doctrine of secession, which his competitor advocates. We trust that no District in North Carolina, but Cabarrus, (where there is no opposition,) will send a politician of that stamp to Congress. In the language of the Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot, "Col. Ruffin [Mr. Stanly's competitor,] *is a warm advocate for the right of Secession.*"

We learn from the Carolinian that upwards of $55,000 have been subscribed to the Plank Road to Raleigh, with a prospect of obtaining several thousands more in this town and county. This is encouraging and if Wake and Johnston will only do as well, the entire road will be built, as it is now certain a large part of it will be.

See the notice of the Plank Road Meeting at McGregor's on Saturday next. The object is to get a sufficient amount subscribed to organize the Fayetteville and Raleigh Company.

REVOLUTIONARY WOMEN.—A friend informs us, in regard to the sketch of Mrs. Slocum, which we copied from the "Women of the Revolution," by Mrs. Ellet, that the baby whom Mrs. Slocum left in the cradle when she started on her solitary midnight ride of sixty miles, grew up to manhood, was elected to Congress, and died in Washington City, long before his venerable mother descended to the grave. She had a brother, Mr. Hooks, who was also a member of Congress from this State.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON ON THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.—The recent publication of the Hamilton Papers, and the disclosure therein of the altogether conclusive testimony of JAMES MADISON against the right of Secession, have set the disunionists to work to break the force of that testimony. They do not, it is true, hint at, much less publish, Mr. Madison's letter against it. In regard to that, they think "the least said the soonest mended."

But in the Columbia Telegraph we find Hamilton himself cited as the asserter, if not the originator, of the claim of the right of a State to Secede. The Telegraph says,—

"In the volume recently published of Alexander Hamilton's writings, it is distinctly declared that he himself drew the form of ratifying the present Constitution adopted by the convention of New York. In that ratification the State of New York expressly reserves the right of reassuming the powers granted in the Constitution, *whenever she may deem it necessary to her welfare.* She does not indulge in the silly cant about the right of revolution—she does not pretend that in the slavish style of modern submission, she will endure until her sufferings are unendurable—but she substantially reserves the right of seceding at pleasure. And in so doing, she acted with wisdom. Perhaps every other State at the time would have done the same thing, if it had not been generally understood that the right was unquestionable and it was thought impolitic to reserve one right of the States in express terms without enumerating the other, lest the latter might thereby be rendered less certain."

The intelligent Editors of the Telegraph must have read the volume with extreme carelessness to have come to the conclusion, either that the Right of Secession was affirmed in the New York Ratification, or that Mr. Hamilton was in favor of it, or that it was generally understood to be unquestionable.

The facts are found in the 1st and 2d volumes of Hamilton's Works. In the 1st vol., page 464, is the letter of Hamilton to Madison, dated July 8, 1788, (heretofore published in this paper,) which shows that Hamilton was an *opponent* of the party in the N. Y. Convention which advocated Secession. Listen to him:—

"We have good reason to believe that our opponents are not agreed, and this affords some ground of hope. Different things are thought of—*conditions precedent*, or previous amendments; *conditions subsequent*, or the proposition of amendments, upon condition that if they are not adopted within a limited time, the State shall be at liberty to *withdraw* from the Union; and lastly, *recommendatory amendments*. In either case, *constructive declarations* will be carried as far as possible. We will go as far as we can in the latter without invalidating the act, and will concur in rational recommendations. The rest for our opponents."

This settles the question as to Hamilton's own views. The Telegraph has utterly mistaken them.

On the next page, 465, is a reply of Madison, which shows that it is equally mistaken in supposing that it was "generally understood that the right was unquestionable," and that if it had not been, "perhaps every other State" would have asserted it. This letter is so admirable, so inestimably valuable, that we copy it again in full, referring to the last clause to show that in Virginia the right was far from being "generally understood as unquestionable," and that the reason for not asserting it there was very different from that assigned by the Telegraph.

MADISON TO HAMILTON.

"NEW YORK, Sunday Evening.

"MY DEAR SIR:

"Yours, of yesterday, is this instant come to hand, and I have but a few minutes to answer it. I am sorry that your situation obliges you to listen to propositions of the nature you describe. My opinion is, that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the Constitution within a certain time, is a *conditional* ratification; that it does not make New York a member of the new Union, and consequently that she could not be received on that plan. Compacts must be reciprocal—this principle would not in such a case be preserved. The Constitution requires an adoption *in toto* and *for ever*. It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, any *condition* whatever must vitiate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit new States, may be *able* and disposed to do in such case, I do not inquire, as I suppose that is not the material point at present. I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. The idea of reserving a right to withdraw was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself abandoned as worse than a rejection.

"Yours, JAMES MADISON, JR."

Having thus conclusively disposed of two of the Telegraph's points, by an appeal to the record, let us turn to the other, and most important, viz: that the right to withdraw from the Union, whenever she may deem it necessary to her welfare, was expressly reserved in the New York form of Ratification prepared by Mr. Hamilton. That document is to be found on page 467 of the 2d volume. Its material part is the two first paragraphs, as follow:—

"*Draft of proposed Ratification of the Constitution of the United States, with specified amendments.*

"We, the delegates of the people of the State of New-York in Convention assembled, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States, agreed to on the 17th day of September, in the year 1787, at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the Convention then and there convened, and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, and being convinced that it is advisable to adopt the said Constitution, do declare and make known, in the name and behalf of the people aforesaid, that the powers granted in and by the said Constitution being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever they shall judge it necessary to their happiness; that every power not granted thereby remains either to them or their respective State governments, to whom they may have delegated the same; that therefore no right of any kind, either of the people of the respective States or of the said governments, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by Congress, or by any officer or department of the United States, except in conformity to the powers given by the said Constitution, that among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be cancelled or abridged by any authority of the United States.

"With these impressions, with a firm reliance on the blessing of Providence upon a government framed under circumstances which afford a new and instructive example of wisdom and moderation to mankind; with an entire conviction that it will be more prudent to rely, for whatever amendments may be desirable in the said Constitution, on the mode therein prescribed, than either to embarrass the Union or hazard dissensions in any part of the community by pursuing a different course, and with a full confidence that the amendments which shall have been proposed will receive an early and mature consideration, and that such of them as may in any degree tend to the real security and permanent advantage of the people, will be adopted: We, the said delegates, in the name and behalf of the PEOPLE of this State, Do, by these presents, assent to and RATIFY the Constitution aforesaid, hereby announcing to all those whom it may concern, that the said Constitution is binding upon the said people according to an authentic copy hereunto annexed."

Now here is no reservation of any right in the State of New York, or any other State, to nullify the Constitution or any part of it, or to secede, or to dissolve the Union. The plain and obvious meaning is, that the "*people* of the United States," having granted certain of their rights to a National or Federal Government, might resume them, whenever they should think proper.—How? why, *expressly*, by "*relying, for whatever amendments may be desirable in the said Constitution*, ON THE MODE THEREIN PRESCRIBED"—to-wit, by amendments proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or by a Convention called at the request of two-thirds of the States, and subsequent ratification by three-fourths of the States.

We cannot but feel surprise, that on a question of such awful import as the dissolution of this Union, intelligent men should so misconceive the plain meaning of printed documents.

THE MAILS.—Whilst our Stages come in regularly, there has not been, we believe, a Northern mail in due time for a week past. At least a day behind all the week; and generally the same as to the Charleston mail. What is the matter?

Extract of a Letter to the Editors of the Observer.

Gen. Dockery and Major Caldwell addressed a large assemblage of people at Laurel Hill last Saturday. C. is a very artful speaker, and his Loco friends consoled themselves by claiming the cunning tact of a lawyer as a victory over the plain, straightforward reasoning of Dockery.—Caldwell, however, gave up the constitutional right in a State to secede—a *higher law* right, differing from Seward's higher law as being a political and not a religious right. How unfortunate are we of the South in our political course! The Missouri compromise conceded to Congress the right to legislate on slavery—South Carolina taught Nullification; and now Rhett has advanced the nullity (as unconstitutional) of the late fugitive slave act, and Senator Chase and Judge Baldwin of Ohio are improving on Rhett's doctrine.

Extract from another letter from Richmond county:

"Our Candidates for Congress have addressed the people of Richmond, at Rockingham, Williamson's Election precinct, and at Laurel Hill; and from what I can learn, General Dockery, the Union candidate, will get pretty much the usual Whig vote. There are a few Whig anti-Union men about this place; but I am informed, that although they believe in Caldwell's doctrine, the most prominent men among that class will not vote at all.—Your paper is doing great good in this county, and I hope you will keep up a regular shot at the secessionists."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Extract of a letter from Marion District, S. C.:—

"We have not seceded yet; neither will we. Those opposed to separate State action have determined to keep silence no longer, and we are becoming a little noisy. It is evident there are a large majority opposed to separate State action."

FROM EUROPE.—The Africa has brought Liverpool accounts to the 21st ult.

Cotton had advanced ¼ to ⅛. Sales of the week 40,000 bales; closing dull. The stock exceeds by 200,000 bales that of last year. Flour had also advanced.

In the French Assembly there is much disorder and a general fight was near taking place. The prospect is revolutionary.

The visiters to the World's Fair were from 60,000 to 70,000 each day.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steamer Prometheus has arrived at New York, with 250 passengers. She reports the arrival of the Tennessee at Panama with two and a half millions of dollars in gold dust.

San Francisco and Stockton had recovered from their fires, being pretty much rebuilt. Prices had fallen back. Every thing was low and dull.

Several more Lynch law executions had taken place.

The great house of Jaudon & Co., New York, has failed, owing to stock and coal speculations, and to the failure of Mr. Conroy, a cotton dealer at New Orleans. Mr. Jaudon was formerly Cashier of the U. S. Bank, and afterwards its agent in London.

DOWNWARD PROGRESS.—The speech of the President at Fredericksburg, has recalled an occurrence in the House of Representatives, nine years ago, of which it may not be amiss to remind the public. On the 24th of January 1842, Mr. Adams, always an obstinate but conscientious supporter of the right of petition, presented the following memorial:

"*To the Congress of the United States:*

"The undersigned, citizens of Haverhill, Mass., pray that you will immediately adopt measures *peaceably* to dissolve the Union of the States. First, because no union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of *reciprocal benefits*. Second, because a vast proportion of *the resources of one section of the Union is annually drained* to sustain the views and course of another section without any adequate return."

Nine years ago the preceding memorial was presented by Mr. Adams with his own strong expression of disapprobation, and with a motion for reference to a select committee instructed to report *against* it. The presentation was the signal for a violent attack upon Mr. Adams from Southern men. Among whom were Mr. Holmes of S. C., Mr. Turney of Tenn., Messrs. Wise, Gilmer, and Hopkins of Va., and Mr. Thos. Marshall of Kentucky. All these are now prominent Locofocos and most of them we believe are advocates of the right of *peaceably* dissolving the Union. *Then*, they offered resolutions to censure, to suspend, or to *expel* Mr. Adams for daring to speak of disunion.

Mr. Adams defended himself at length, disclaiming the charge of disunion, and finally the Resolutions to censure (and only refraining, as they stated, from expulsion on account of his eminent services to the country,) were laid on the table (rejected) by a vote of 106 to 93. So that, *nine* short years ago, nearly half the Representatives of the people voted to censure Mr. Adams and to threaten him with expulsion for merely presenting a petition peaceably to dissolve the Union!

How is it now? Nearly every leader of the Locofoco party at the South is earnestly advocating *peaceable* dissolution! using in its favor the very same arguments which were used by the Massachusetts fanatics! Among these leaders are many of those who violently attacked Mr. Adams. The whole Locofoco Press, in North Carolina, *in this town*, every where, attacked and abused John Quincy Adams, a WHIG, for hinting at the doctrines which *they* now openly advocate!

It is sad to see into what extremes the desire to advance party interests has led these men, and a reference to such past experience presents a melancholy prospect for the future. But we cannot do better than publish the following extract from Mr. Fillmore's speech. After mentioning the fact of the presentation and alluding to the consequent excitement, he says:

"But what do we see now? Ten years have not passed since that scene took place in the House of Representatives, and since that man, who for four years had discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of this Union, stood at the bar of that House, and morning after morning came to me and asked of me not to move the public business, so as to force a vote on the resolution expelling him from the House, until he had a chance to be heard. He feared, sir, that he might be expelled from that body for doing what he deemed to be his imperative duty in preservation of the right of petition, although he was imbued with the strongest sentiments in favor of the Union of these States. I was forced, from a feeling of sympathy and regard for him, to suffer the public business to be delayed from day to day, for one or two weeks, in order that he might present his sentiments to the House on the subject, to convince them that, although he presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union, he did not approve of those sentiments.—I doubt whether any thing short of that could have saved that distinguished man from expulsion from that body.

"Since then we have lived scarcely ten years, and the value of the Union is a common subject of conversation. This very circumstance—looking back to that occurrence, and then to what we have seen within the year past—should alarm the true friends of this Republic. It should teach us that there are men North and South who are ready to accelerate the fall of this Union, and if necessary to destroy it. I say this in all sincerity. I say too, that when I look back to the crisis through which we have passed, I feel that there was danger that the days of this Union were numbered. I determined then, if necessary, to sacrifice every political prospect I had in the world, and life itself, to save the country. [Great cheering.]

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—At the recent annual examination, there were 42 graduates, of whom 4 were from this State, viz: Mr. Alexander MacRae, of this town, and Messrs. M. Parks, James Daniel and L. J. Baker. Mr. MacRae and Mr. Parks, after the usual month's leave of absence, will receive their appointments as Brevet 2d Lieutenants in the Artillery, or Ordnance, Infantry, Mounted Riflemen. The others will take like rank in the Infantry, Dragoons, or Mounted Riflemen.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Observer has hoisted the name of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and of Wm. R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President. A capital ticket.—*Wil. Journal.*

This is the same James Buchanan who offered the resolutions at Lancaster, Penn., after the passage of the Missouri Compromise, instructing his representatives in Congress "to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the territories or States which may be erected by Congress."

CHOLERA.—This disease is prevailing to a considerable extent in the Western States. And on Tuesday last a case occurred at Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—We copy another of those admirable articles from the Philadelphia North American, not for the purpose charged upon us by the Wilmington Journal, of justifying the course of the Northern Whigs, but for the purpose of exposing the hollowness of the pretensions of Locofocoism to exclusive soundness on the slavery question. The article we allude to is full of interest, and must carry conviction wherever it is read.

For ourselves, we do not defend Governor Johnston, though we think him quite as sound as his competitor, and a little more honest in avowing his principles. We defend no man who is faithless to the Constitution and the Union. We have no word of kindness for Seward, or Winthrop, or any such men, any more than we have for Rhett, or Caldwell, or Venable, or any other Southern man whose views tend to disunion. In Pennsylvania, the Resolutions of the Conventions of both parties are equally fair, to all appearances, whilst the candidates of each are about equally false. The Locofocos may endeavor to bolster up their man, Bigler, who voted for the Wilmot Proviso, and for the act prohibiting the use of the jails for the safe keeping of fugitives. But we shall not attempt to defend Johnston. They may laud their Convention for its "patriotic resolutions, which no Southern man can object to," *and* for the deference and respect it paid to Wilmot, and its rewarding him with a nomination to a high office. The party may thereby gain such an accession of votes from Wilmot's abolition party as to elect Bigler, and get possession of the spoils, (its main purpose,) as it did in Massachusetts, by just such a corrupt coalition. Northern Locofocos may do such things, and Southern Locofocos defend them. We shall not.

THE TARIFF.—The Whig Convention of Pennsylvania adopted strong resolutions in favor of protection to American industry, with reference of course to the coal and iron of that State. The N. Y. Express and the Petersburg Intelligencer comment with deserved severity on the folly of asking protection to their own labor whilst so many of them are doing all they can to destroy the value of the labor of the South.

"We are surprised that it did not occur to them, (says the Intelligencer,) that, as the nomination of Gov. Johnston was a declaration of war against Southern property and Southern rights, it would not be very reasonable to expect that Southern Whigs would put themselves to much, if, indeed, to any, trouble to protect the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania; and if it shall turn out that Free *Soilism* in that State shall saddle free *trade* upon the country, the Convention may thank itself for the result. Mr. Badger spoke the voice of the Whig party of the South, when—pending the Compromise Bills—he declared to the Senate that, if the war was continued against the slave property of the South, he would retaliate upon the factories, the forges and workshops of the North. In pursuing this policy, the Whigs of the South will have the advantage of keeping themselves within the limits of the Constitution, while their Free Soil adversaries of the North, by throwing obstacles in the way of the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, or attempting its repeal, will be violating the provisions of that instrument."

MR. WEBSTER IN VIRGINIA.—In all parts of Virginia through which Mr. Webster travelled he received an enthusiastic welcome. At the Capon Springs, on the 28th ult., he was complimented with a public dinner. The speech which he delivered on the occasion was received with the greatest demonstrations of pleasure.—The Intelligencer says, that the speaker was in a public manner complimented by distinguished Democrats, for his boldness in giving expression to his liberal and enlarged views.

In response to a very complimentary toast, Mr. Webster spoke with his usual ability. We extract the following paragraph as likely specially to interest the public. After rasping the Northern advocates of the higher law, Mr. Webster said:

"The secessionists of the South take a different course of remark. They are learned and eloquent; they are animated and full of spirit; they are highminded and chivalrous; they state their supposed injuries and causes of complaint in elegant phrases and exalted tones of speech. But these complaints are all vague and general. I confess to you, gentlemen, that I know no hydrostatic pressure strong enough to bring them into any solid form, in which they could be seen or felt. [Laughter and applause.] They think otherwise, doubless. But, for one, I can discern nothing real or well-grounded in their complaints. If I may be allowed to be a little professional, I would say that all their complaints and alleged grievances are like a very insufficient plea in the law, they are bad on general demurrer for want of substance. [Loud laughter.] But I am not disposed to reproach these gentlemen, or to speak of them with disrespect. I prefer to leave them to their own reflections. I make no arguments against resolutions, conventions, secession speeches, or proclamations. Let these things go on. The whole matter, it is to be hoped, will blow over, and men will return to a sounder mode of thinking. But one thing, gentlemen, be assured of—the first step taken in the programme of secession which shall be an actual infringement of the Constitution or the Laws will be promptly met.—[Great applause.] And I would not remain an hour in any Administration that should not immediately meet any such violation of the Constitution and the Law effectually and at once. [Prolonged applause.] And I can assure you, gentlemen, that all with whom I am at present associated in the Government entertain the same decided purpose. [Renewed applause, with cheers.]

After other speeches, a Mr. Bruce gave as a toast:

"The Fugitive Slave Law—Upon its faithful execution depends the perpetuity of the Union."

In response, Mr. Webster again addressed the company, declaring that that law was constitutional, and that it should be enforced as well as any other law. He declared that if the North wilfully set aside that part of the Constitution, the South would not be bound any longer by the compact. The whole Constitution was binding on all. If one party breaks it, the other party is discharged from the compact. A bargain broken on one side was broken on all sides. He confirmed his speech for some time in the further maintenance that the Constitution in all its parts was equally binding on all, and that no one section of it could be set aside, or violated, without destroying the whole."

SINCERITY OF THE "HIGHER LAW" PARTY.—Considerable excitement has been produced in New York by the arrest of a deserter from the British army, who was claimed as a fugitive from justice on a charge of theft. At the conclusion of the case (which was decided in favor of the person arrested,) the N. Y. Express says,—

"It is worthy of remark that pending this *white man's* (fugitive) case, not an Abolitionist, *alias* Free Soiler, stepped forward to offer or give a sixpence to aid in the defence; whereas, if Mr. Walsh had only been a negro, the commotion would have been terrible in the Park.

"It is worthy of remark, too, that with a foreign country there exists just such a Treaty for the delivery of a *white man* fugitive as in the Treaty of the Federal Constitution for the delivery of the *black man* fugitive."

U. S. MINT.—Gold bullion deposited at the Philadelphia Mint in June, $3,630,000. Silver do. $11,700.

Gold coined $3,653,248. Silver $46,445. As follows:—

130,515 double eagles,	$2,610,300
12,127 eagles,	121,270
71,236 half eagles,	356,180
114,244 quarter eagles,	285,600
279,888 gold dollars,	279,888
608,010 pieces,	$3,653,248
Silver.	
1,200 dollars	$1,200
12,500 half dollars	6,250
16,000 quarter dollars	4,000
65,000 dimes	6,500
946,500 three cent pieces	28,395
1,049,310 pieces,	$83,699,693
Copper.	
1,016,517	10,165 17
2,665,827 pieces,	$3,709,858 17

Dispatch.—A merchant in Fayetteville ordered goods from Wilmington at 12 o'clock on Friday last, and at 12 o'clock next day, Saturday, the goods were in his store, brought by the Steamer Chatham.

North Carolinian.

Important, if True.—Among the many rumors now in circulation is one to the effect that an agent of the Sandwich Islands is now in Washington, with two propositions for our government—one that the islands should be annexed to the U. States. It is said that, in case the project of annexation should be entertained by our government, the King of the islands is prepared to resign, so that a republican constitution, in unison with the principles of this confederation, may be adopted in the islands.—*Richmond Whig.*

Charleston and Savannah.—We learn from the Macon Journal that "there are scores and hundreds in Georgia who are on the point of withdrawing their trade from Charleston." They will of course transfer it to Savannah, their own seaport.

Savannah Georgian.

"This Free Soil Administration."—This is the epithet applied to Mr. Fillmore's Administration by the Raleigh Standard. If Mr. Fillmore's administration is Free Soil in its affiliations, what becomes of Gen. Cass? Gen. Cass's views are identical with those of Mr. Fillmore—and yet Gen. Cass received the hearty support of the Raleigh Standard for the Presidency.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

MARRIED,

At Cheraw, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Coit, ALEXANDER McQUEEN, Esq., to MARGERY, youngest daughter of Robt. Macfarland, Esq., late of Greenock, Scotland.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday night last, Dr. HIRAM ROBINSON, a Physician of very extensive practice, until an attack of Paralysis, some 25 years ago, incapacitated him for active duty.

At Mobile, on the 19th ult., after a few days' illness, Mr. GEORGE BROADFOOT, aged 48 years. Mr. Broadfoot was long a resident of this town, from which he removed fifteen years ago to Alabama. He leaves behind him warm and devoted friends, and affectionate relatives, who have heard of his death with sincere sorrow.

On Staten Island, N. Y. on the 27th ult., Miss LOUISA PFOHL, eldest daughter of T. C. Pfohl, merchant of Salem, N. C. The deceased accompanied her father to the North, in the Spring, where she remained, intending to return home next Fall. But, alas! it was otherwise decreed.

In Randolph county, at Cedar Falls, on the 24th ult., WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of H. B. Elliott, Esq., aged 17 months and 22 days.

In Chatham county, on the 15th ult., Miss N. H. FOOSHE, after an illness of seven days.

In Anson county, on the 19th ult., of enteric fever, Mrs. ALEY TEAL, wife of Mr. Wm. C. Teal, and daughter of Mr. John Griffin, of Union county, in the 36th year of her age.

POSTPONEMENT.

OWING to unavoidable occurrences, the public ADDRESS advertised to be delivered at the Fayetteville Hall to-night, is postponed until further notice.

July 8. BENJ. F. PEARCE, R. S.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

WE, the acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that we have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ'N R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of this State, and a Graduate of our University, and has been engaged for some time very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper and christian character give assurance to Parents, that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscientiously performed.

The Exercises of the next Session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including contingencies, $21, always in advance.

No deduction made unless in case of protracted illness.

By order of the Board,
E. A. HEARTT, Sec'y.

July 5th, 1851. 2-6tw

References:

President and Faculty of the University of N. Carolina.
C. T. Haigh, Esq.
Hon. Robt. Strange, } Fayetteville.
E. J. Hale, Esq. }

Gen. DOCKERY has published the following appointments for Congress the people:—

Mineral Springs, Wednesday, July 9.
Wadesborough, Tuesday, 2d county, July 12.
Fair's, Stanly county, Thursday, July 17.
Moore Smith's, Stanly county, July 18.
Albemarle, Stanly county, July 19.
Concord, Cabarrus county, Tuesday, July 22.
Fesperman's Store, Union county, July 24.
Davis's Gold mine, Union county, July 25.
Monroe, Saturday, July 26.
Charlotte, Tuesday, July 29.
Dallas, Friday, August 1.
Lincolnton, Saturday, August 2.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 8.

Brandy, p'ch.	50 a 55	Lard,	12 a 13
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	13 a	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	18 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	
Corn,	90 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10½ a 11½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	4¾ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 80 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do, alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	81	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	1 60 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Do, English,	3 a 4	Wool,	18 a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—Sales during the week at 8½ cts. for Manufacturing.

Bacon.—Sales have been made during the week at 13 cents.

Corn.—Not quite as stiff as last week.

Domestic Spirits.—The market is well supplied with both Brandy and Whiskey. Prices continue steady.

Coffee.—Prices have not been sustained. We reduce our quotation to 10½ @ 11.

Flour.—Market unsettled; new will keep up for some time.

Lard.—Very scarce in market.

Molasses.—The market well supplied.

Sugars.—Market well supplied.

Salt.—Supply good.

Domestic Goods.—4-4 Sheetings: we reduce our quotation to 7 cts.

Turpentine.—Virgin Dip 2 40; Yellow 2 10; Hard 1 90. 45 bbls. Spirits sold at 25½ cents; small lots to country trade at 28.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon unchanged. Corn 67 to 75. Meal 87½ to 90. Rio Coffee 10 cts. Flour 5 00 to 5 25. Nothing doing in River Lumber. Lard 12½ in demand. Molasses 19. Turpentine: Yellow 2 40, Virgin 2 70, Hard 1 30. Spirits 26. Rosin $1 to 1 75. Tar 1 35.

At Charleston, Cotton has fallen ¼. Middling to Good Middling 8 to 8¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,282,930 bales, against 1,980,402 last year. Increase 293,528.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 26—Schrs. Tennessee from Charleston, Wm. Locraft from Little River. 30—Schr Henry Delany from Savannah. July 1—Schr John Potts Brown from Philadelphia, Schr Harrison Price from New York. 2—Schr Gen Irvin from Baltimore; Dutch Galliot Vrouw Johanna from Delftshaven.

ANSON HOTEL,

South West Corner from the Court House,

Wadesborough, N. C.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this community, and the travelling public in general, that he has become Proprietor of the ANSON HOTEL, formerly owned by Mr. West, where he will be happy to accommodate his guests in a style that cannot fail to please.

MARTIN SIGMAN.

Wadesborough, July 1, 1851. 2-5t

COW PEAS.

200 BUSHELS COW PEAS. For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

July 3, 1851. 1-3w

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity in and for the County of Montgomery, I will, on the 14th day of August next, expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, (the residence of the late Col. John Crump,) the very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE known as the

Narrows of the Yadkin,

on the Montgomery side of the River, consisting of several Tracts, containing **14** or **1500** acres in all. The Land including the buildings, improvements, and the Narrows, will be sold in the first place, and the several surrounding Tracts afterwards, separately.

This Land is valuable not only on account of the fertility and productiveness of the soil, being well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Tobacco, &c., but also on account of the excellent FISHERY attached to it at the Narrows, where a great number of Shad may be annually caught, and the Water Power afforded by the fall in the River at this place, which enterprise and capital could make useful and profitable by the erection of Mills and Machinery of every description, to any extent that might be desired. Besides these capital advantages, the situation is beautiful, romantic and healthy; in short, desirable in every point of view.

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved surties.

JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

June 28, 1851. 1-ts

☞ The Salisbury Watchman is requested to copy. J. L. G.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

☞ Carolinian till forbid.

LET IT BE KNOWN,

That A. REDWIN has located himself in Troy, for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE business in its various branches. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

A. REDWIN.

June 30, 1851. 1-6w

P. S. All those in arrears to Redwin & McRae will please call and settle as soon as possible. A. R.

CAIRNS'S SERMONS.

A PASTOR'S Plea for Evangelical Catholic Truth, in Six Sermons, delivered in Trinity Church, Columbus, Geo., by the Rev. W. D. Cairns, formerly of North Carolina. Price 50 cents.

Also, Scenes in our Parish, by a Country Parson's Daughter. $1.

Thankfulness, by Rev. C. B. Taylor, 75 cents. The Angel's Song, by do., 75 cents. Earnestness, by do., 75 cents.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLIC AVENUES, PARKS AND GROUNDS.

The remiss indifference which prevailed in all our cities have evidence to those beautiful and healthful improvements of parks and public grounds which form so marked a characteristic of European cities, would (says the Baltimore American) almost seem to indicate that republican communities are not disposed to provide for the health and recreation of the people as liberally and as thoughtfully as we find is done in monarchical communities. A description of the parks of London, which we have just met with in a letter from A. J. Downing, Esq. to the Horticultural Journal for the present month, is so graphic and picturesque that we conclude our remarks this morning by quoting largely from it. He is speaking of the West-End of the city, which includes Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St. James's and Green Parks:

"These names are almost as familiar to you as the Battery and Washington square, and I fear you labor under the delusion that the former are only an enlarged edition of the latter. Believe me you have fallen into as great an error as if you took 'the brick meeting house' for a suggestion of St. Peter's. The London parks are actually like districts of open country—meadows and fields, country estates, lakes and streams, gardens and shrubberies, with as much variety as if you were in the heart of Cambridgeshire, and as much seclusion in some parts, at certain hours, as if you were on a farm in the interior of Pennsylvania. And the whole is laid out and treated, in the main, with a broad and noble feeling of natural beauty, quite the reverse of what you see in the public parks of the continental cities. This makes these parks doubly refreshing to citizens tired of straight lines and formal streets, while the contrast heightens the natural charm. Unaccustomed to this breadth of imitation of nature—this creating a piece of wide-spread country large enough to shut out for the time all trace of the houses, though actually in the midst of a city—an American is always half inclined to believe (notwithstanding the abundance of evidence to the contrary) that the London parks are a bit of the *native* country, surprised and fairly taken prisoner by the outstretched arms of this giant of modern cities.

"St. James's Park and Green Park are enormous pieces of real pleasure-ground scenery—with broad glades of turf, noble trees, rich masses of shrubbery and flowering plants—lakes filled with rare waterfowl, and the proper surroundings, in fact, to two royal palaces and the finest private houses in London, but still all open to the enjoyment of hundreds of thousands daily. You look out upon the forest of verdure in Green Park, as you sit in the windows of our present Minister's fine mansion in Piccadilly, astonished at the breadth and beauty of the green landscape, which seems to you more like a glimpse into one of the loveliest pleasure-grounds on the Hudson than the belongings of the great metropolis.

"But the pride of London is in Hyde Park and Kensington Garden, which, together, contain nearly 800 acres, so that you have to make a circuit of nearly *seven miles* to go over the entire circumference. If you enter Hyde Park between seven and eight in the morning, when all the world of fashion is asleep, you will fancy, after you have left the great gateways and the fine colossal statue of Achilles far enough behind you to be quite out of sight, that you have made a mistake, and strolled out into the country unawares.

"Scarcely a person is to be seen this time of day, unless it be some lonely foot-passenger, who looks as if he had lost his way or his wits at this early hour. But you see broad grass meadows with scattered groups of trees, not at all unlike what you remember on the smooth banks of the Connecticut, and your impression that you have got astray and quite out of reach of the metropolis is confirmed by hearing the tinkle of the sheep bells and seeing flocks of these and other pastoral creatures feeding quietly on the short turf of the secluded portions of the park. You walk on until you are quite weary, without finding the end of the matter—for Kensington Garden, which is only another and a larger park, is but the continuation of Hyde Park—and you turn back in a sort of bewildered astonishment at the vastness and wealth of a city which can afford such an illimitable space for the pleasure of air and exercise of its inhabitants.

"This is Hyde Park in dishabille. Now go in again with me in the afternoon, any time during the London season, and you shall see the same place in full dress, and so altered and animated by the *dramatis personæ*, that you will hardly identify it as the locale of the solitary country ramble you took in the morning.

"It is half-past four in the afternoon, and the fashionable world, (who dine at seven all over England) is now taking its morning airing. If you will sit down on one of these solid looking seats, under the shadow of this large elm, you will see such a display of equipages pass you in the course of a single hour as no other part of the world can parallel. This broad, well macadamized carriage drive, which makes a circuit of some four or five miles in Hyde Park, is at this moment fairly filled with private carriages of all degrees. Here are heavy coaches and four, with postillions and footmen, and massive carriages emblazoned with family crests, and gay with all the brilliancy of gold and crimson liveries; yonder superb barouche, with eight spirited horses and numerous out-riders, is the royal equipage, and as you lean forward to catch a glimpse of the sovereign, the close coach of the hero of Waterloo, the servants with cockades in their hats, dashes past you the other way at a rate so rapid that you doubt if he who rides within is out merely for an airing. Yonder tasteful turn-out, with liveries of a peculiar delicate mulberry, with only a single tall figure in the coach, is the Duke of Devonshire's.

"Here is the carriage of one of the foreign ambassadors, less showy and lighter than the English vehicles, and that pretty phaeton drawn by two beautiful blood horses, is, you see, driven by a woman of extraordinary beauty, with extraordinary skill. She is quite alone, and behind her sits a footman with his arms folded, his face as grave and solemn as stones that have sermons in them. As you express your surprise at the air of conscious "grace with which the lady drives," your London friend quietly remarks, "yes, but she is *not* a lady." Unceasingly the carriages roll by, and you are less astonished at the numberless superb equipages, or the beauty of the horses, than the old-world air of the footman in gold and silver lace, gaudy liveries, spotless linen, and snowy silk stockings. Some of the grand old coachmen, in full powdered wigs, decked in all the glory of laced coats and silken calves, held the ribbons with such a conscious air of imposing grandeur that I willingly accepted them as the tree-pœonias, the most blooming blossoms of this parterre of equipage. It seemed to me that there may be something comfortable in thus hanging all the trappings of station on the backs of coachmen and footmen, if one must be bothered with such things, so that one may lean back quietly in plain clothes in the well stuffed seat of his private carriage.

"But do not let us loiter away all our time in a single scene in Hyde Park. A few steps further on is Rotten Row, (rather an odd name for an elegant place,) the chosen arena of fashionable *equestrians*. The English know too well the pleasures of riding to gallop on horseback over hard pavements, and Rotten Row is a soft circle of a couple of miles in the park, railed off for this purpose, where your horse's feet have an elastic surface to travel over. Hundreds of fair equestrians, with fathers, brothers, or friends for companions, are here enjoying a more lively and spirited exercise than the languid inmates of the carriage we have just left behind us. The English women *rise* in the saddle like mail riders, and at first sight they look awkwardly and less graceful to our eyes; but you soon see that they also sit more firmly and ride more boldly than ladies on our side of the water.

"To stand by and see others *ride* seems to be always too tantalizing to be long endured as a pastime, even where the scene is as full of novelty and variety as this. Let us go on, therefore. This beautiful stream of water, which would be called a pretty "creek" at home, is the Serpentine river, which has been made to meander gracefully through Hyde Park, and wonderfully does its bright water enhance the beauty of the verdure and the charm of the whole landscape. As we stand on the bridge, and look up and down the river, amid the rich groves and across the green lawns, the city wholly shut out by groves and plantations, how finely one feels the contrast of art and nature to be realized here.

"That delicious band of music which you hear now is in Kensington Gardens, and only a belt of trees and yonder iron gate separates the latter from Hyde Park. Let us join the crowd of persons, of all ages, collected in the great walk, under the shade of gigantic elm trees, to hear the music. It is a well known air of Donizetti's, and as your eye glances over the company, perhaps some five or six thousand persons, who form the charmingly grouped out-of-door audience, (for the afternoon is a bright one,) and as you see the radiant pleasure sparkle in a thousand happy faces, young and old, who are here enjoying a little pleasant mingling of heaven and earth in an innocent manner, you cannot but be struck with the fact that if there is a duty belonging to good governments, next to protecting the lives and property of the people, it is that of providing public parks for the pent-up inhabitants of cities.

"'Imperial Kensington' is not only more spacious and grand than Hyde Park, but it has a certain antique stateliness which touches my fancy and pleases me more.—The trees are larger and more grove-like, and the broad glades of soft green turf are of a darker and richer green, and invite you to a more private and intimate confidence than any portions of Hyde Park.—The grand avenue of elms, at the further part of Kensington Gardens, coming suddenly into it from the further Bayswater gate, is one of the noblest geometric groves in any city, and was laid and planted, I believe, in King William's time. An avenue some hundreds of years old is always majestic and venerable, and when it adds great extent and fine keeping, like this, is really a grand thing. And yet, perhaps, not one American in fifty that visits Hyde Park ever gets far enough into the depths of its enjoyment to explore this avenue in Kensington Gardens.

"No carriages or horses are permitted in Kensington Gardens, but its broad glades and shadowy lawns are sacred to pedestrians; and are especially the gambol fields of thousands of lovely children, who, attended by their nurses, make a kind of infant Arcadia of these solemn old groves of the monarch of Dutch tastes. Even the dingy old brick palace of Kensington, which overlooks one side of the great lawn, cannot chase away the bright dimples from the rosy faces of the charming children one sees here, and the symbols of natural aristocracy, beauty and intelligence, set upon these young faces, were to my eyes a far more agreeable study than those of accident, birth and fortune, which are so gaudily blazoned forth in Hyde Park.

"My London friend, who evidently enjoys our astonishment at the vastness of the London Parks, and apparent display and real enjoyment they minister to, calculates that not less than 50,000 persons have been out, on foot, on horseback, or in carriages, this afternoon, and adds that, upon review days, or other occasions of particular brilliancy, he has known two hundred thousand persons to be in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens at once.

"I shall not allow you to escape me without a glance at Regent's Park, another link in the rural scenery of this part of London. Here are three hundred and thirty-six acres more of lawn, ornamental plantations, drives, and carriage roads.—Regent's Park has a younger look than any of the others in the West-end of London, having only been planted about twenty-five or thirty years; but it is a beautiful surface, containing a great variety of different scenes within itself. Here are, for instance, the Royal Botanic Garden, with its rich collection of plants, and its beautiful flower-shows, which I have already described to you; and the Zoological Garden, some twenty acres in extent, where you may see almost every living animal as nearly as possible in the same circumstances as in its native country. Over the lawns walk the giraffe and camel leopard, led by Arabs in oriental costume; among the leafy avenues you see elephants waddling along with loads of laughing, half-frightened children on their backs; down in a deep pool of water you peer upon the sluggish hippopotamus; you gaze at the soft eyes of the gazelle as she feeds in her little private paddock, and you feed the black swans that are floating along, with innumerable other rare aquatic birds, upon the surface of glassy lakes of fresh water. And the "Zoological" is just as full of people as Hyde Park, though of a totally different appearance—many students in natural history, some fashionable loungers, chiefly women, more curious strangers, and, most of all, boys and girls, feeding their juvenile appetites for the marvellous, by seeing the less astonished animals fed.

"And whose are those pretty country residences that you see in the very midst of another part of Regent's Park—beautiful Italian villas and ornamental cottages embowered in trees of their own, and only divided from the open park by a light railing and belts of shrubbery? These are the villas of certain favored nobles, who have, at large cost, realized, as you see, the perfection of a residence in town—viz: a country house in the midst of a great park, which is itself in the midst of a great city. In these favored sites the owners have the luxury of quiet and rural surroundings, usually confined to the country, with the whole of the great world of May Fair and politics within ten or twenty minutes' walk.

"And now, having been through more than a thousand acres of park scenery, and witnessed the enjoyment of tens of thousands of persons of all classes, to whom these parks are open from sunrise to nine o'clock at night, you will naturally ask me if these luxuries are wholly confined to the West-End of London. By no means. In all parts of London are "squares"—open places of eight or ten acres, filled with trees, shrubs, grass, and fountains, like what we call "parks" in our cities at home. Besides these, a large new space called the Victoria Park, of two hundred and ninety acres, has been laid out lately in the east part of London, expressly for the recreation and amusement of the poorer classes, who are confined to that part of the town.

"You see what noble breathing-places London has within its own boundaries for the daily health and recreation of its citizens. But these by no means comprise all the rural pleasures of its inhabitants. There are other magnificent public places within half an hour of London, which are also enjoyed daily by thousands and tens of thousands. I mean Hampton Court, Richmond Park, and the National Gardens at Kew.

"Hampton Court is the favorite resort of the middle classes on *holydays*, and a pleasanter sight than that spot on such occasions, when it is thronged by immense numbers of citizens, their wives and children, with all the riches of that grand old palace, its picture galleries, halls, and splendid apartments, its two parks, and its immense pleasure grounds thrown open to them, is not easily found. Indeed, a man may be dull enough to care for neither palaces nor parks, for neither nature nor art, but he can scarcely be human or have a spark of sympathy in the fortunes of his race, if he can wander without interest through these magnificent halls, still in perfect order, built with the most kingly prodigality by the most ambitious and powerful of subjects, Wolsey; halls that were afterward successively the home of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, James, Charles, and Cromwell; halls where Shakspeare played and Sidney wrote, but which, with all their treasures of art, are now the *people's palace* and normal school of enjoyment.

"I am neither going to weary you with catalogues of pictures nor dissertations upon palace architecture. But I must give you one more impression—that of the magnificent surroundings of Hampton Court. Conjure up a piece of country of diversified rich meadow surface, some five or six miles in circuit; imagine, around the palace, some forty or fifty acres of gardens, mostly in the ancient taste, with pleached alleys, (Queen Mary's bower among them,) sloping banks of soft turf, huge orange trees in boxes, and a "wilderness" of labyrinth where you may lose yourself in the most intricate perplexity of shrubs; imagine an avenue a mile and a quarter long, of the most gigantic horse-chestnuts you ever beheld, with long vistas of velvet turf and highly-dressed garden scenery around them; imagine other parts of the park where you see on all sides only great masses and groups of oaks and elms of centuries' growth, and all the freedom of luxuriant nature, with a broad carpet of grass stretching on all sides; with distant portions of the park quite wild looking, dotted with great hawthorn trees of centuries' growth, with the tangled copse and fragrant fern which are the belongings of our own forests; and then fill up the scene in the neighborhood of the palace and gardens as I have before said, on a holyday, with thousands of happy faces, while in the secluded parts of the park the timid deer flits before you, the birds stealthily build their nests, and the insect's hum fills the silent air, and you have some faint idea of the value of such a possession for the population of a great city to pass their holydays in or to go pic-nicking.

"I will not let the ink dry in my pen without a word about Richmond Great Park, also free to the public, and also within the reach of the Londoner who seeks for air and exercise. Richmond Great Park was formerly a royal hunting ground, but, like all the parks I have mentioned, has been given up to the people, at least the free enjoyment of it. It is the largest of all the parks I have described, being eight miles round, and containing 2,250 acres. It is a piece of magnificent forest tract—open forest, with grass, tufts of hazel, thorns and ferns, the surface gently undulating, and dotted with grand old oaks, extremely like what you see on a still larger scale in Kentucky. Its solitude and seclusion, within sight of London, are almost startling. The land is high, and from one side of it your eye wanders over the valley of Richmond, with the Thames, here only a silvery-looking stream winding through it—a world-renowned view, and one whose sylvan beauty it is impossible to praise too highly. Just in this part of the park, and commanding this superb view, with the towers of Windsor Castle in the distance on one side, and the dome of St. Paul's on the other, and all the antique sylvan seclusion of the old wood around it, stands a modest little cottage—the favorite summer residence of Lord John Russell, the use of which has been given him by his Sovereign. A more unambitious looking home, and one better calculated to restore the faculties of an over-worked Premier, after a day's toil in Downing street, it would be impossible to conceive.

"I drove through Richmond Great Park in the carriage of the Belgian Minister; and his accomplished wife, who was my cicerone, stopped the coachman for a moment near this place, in order that she might point out to me an old oak that had a story to tell. "It was here, just under this tree," she added, (her eyes gleaming slightly with womanly indignation as she said it,) "that the cruel Henry stood, and saw with his own eyes the signal made from the Tower of London, (five miles off,) which told him that Anne Boleyn was at that moment beheaded." I thanked God that oak trees were longer lived than bad monarchs, and that modern civilization would no longer permit such butchery in a Christian country.

"I will close this letter with only a single remark. We fancy, not without reason, in New York, that we have a great city, and that the introduction of Croton water is so marvellous a luxury in the way of health that nothing more need be done for the comfort of half a million of people. In crossing the Atlantic, a young New Yorker, who was rabidly patriotic, and who boasted daily of the superiority of our beloved commercial metropolis over every city on the globe, was our most amusing companion. I chanced to meet him one afternoon a few days after we landed, in one of the great Parks in London, in the midst of all the sylvan beauty and human enjoyment I have attempted to describe to you. He threw up his arms as he recognised me, and exclaimed, "Good heavens, what a scene; and *I* took some Londoners to the steps of the City Hall last summer to show them *the Park* of New York!" I consoled him with the advice to be less conceited thereafter in this cockneyism, and to show foreigners the Hudson and Niagara, instead of the City Hall and Bowling Green. But the question may well be asked, is New York really not rich enough, or is there absolutely not land enough in America, to give our citizens public parks of more than ten acres?"

Drowned, in the Yadkin river, near Burage's Factory, in Montgomery county, on the 13th instant, John Ridenhour, jr. He was crossing the river in a batteau, and his pole got hung between two rocks and in holding on or attempting to loosen it, it is supposed he was thrown out. The pole was found so confined. No one saw him at the time, nor was it known certainly that he was drowned until the discovery of his body, which was found on Tuesday following, on the mill dam of Mr. Daniel Harris, about a mile below where he must have fallen out.—*Sal. Watchman.*

A Sad Accident.—We learn from Chestertown, that a sad and heart rending accident occurred at Rockhall in Kent county. A little boy, about five years of age, named John Joiner, son of Mr. William Joiner, of this city, was on a visit to his grandfather at Rockhall. Yesterday morning the child, and some other children were playing soldiers, each with a stick for a gun, when they called on Miss Hester Downing, a young lady residing with the family, to join in their sport. She finally picked up a gun that was sitting in the corner of the room, and, after marching with them, levelled the gun as if to shoot them in sport, first at one and then another, when to her horror the gun went off, and the entire load entered the shoulder of little Joiner, passing through his body and out at his side. He gave one shriek, and instantly fell dead—another victim of the impropriety of the careless handling of firearms.—*Baltimore Sun*, 26.

Daring Robbery.—$3000 *Stolen!*—The dwelling-house of Mrs. Ann Yancey, who resides a few miles above Yanceyville, was entered a few nights since and robbed of $3000. Mrs. Y. was absent at the time. *Milton Chronicle.*

More Democratic Testimony in favor of Mr. Fillmore.—Senator Clemens, of Alabama, a distinguished Southern Democrat, ardent in his attachment to the South and in his vindication of Southern rights, spoke as follows of President Fillmore, in the United States Senate, on the 22d of February last:

Sir, I *honor him for his course*, and if the approbation of a political opponent, who has at times done him some wrong, be at all grateful to him, let him be assured that *not only I*, but *thousands of others* of my political friends, *heartily* thank him for what he has done, and fervently thank God that we have in this crisis a *patriot* and a *statesman* at the head of affairs *who knows his duty and dares to perform it.*

The People of Ohio have, by a large majority, decided to accept the new Constitution lately prepared for them by a Convention elected for that purpose. The following section, which was submitted to a separate vote, has been strongly supported, if not adopted:

"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom."

At Newport, Florida, a marriage took place on the 20th ult., between Mr. G., aged 83 years, and Mrs. C., not more than half that age; it is, however, to be observed, that it is the seventh time she has gone through the interesting ceremony.—Three days after the happy event, Mr. G. cautioned all persons from crediting his wife on his account, as she refused to go and live with him.

Effect of eggs on the System.—Our neighbor of the Vox tells us of a masculine inhabitant of this city, who has lately eaten so many hen deposites, in one form or another, that he cannot by any struggle resist the impulse of going to bed at the moment the hens go to roost, before sundown—and of course springing out of bed to his feet, the very moment the cock crows in the morning! We shall probably soon hear that this ambitious gallinaceous aspirant on compulsion, has given several vociferous cacklings or involuntaries on the bugle of chanticleer.—*Lowell Courier.*

An English Rail Road.—The income of the London and Northwestern Rail Road, for the week ending June 1st, was £53,035, equal to $265,000. In one week! equal to nearly fourteen millions of dollars a year!

Railroad Dividend.—The South Carolina Railroad Company has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the business of the last six months.

"Dolly," a negro woman belong to Dr. H. D. Holland, of Jacksonville, Fla., died on the 4th inst., aged 116. She had been a cook for some officers during the Revolutionary war, of which she retained a vivid recollection. Up to the time of her death she was active, and had not lost her skill as a gastronomer.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

FALSE AND TRUE ISSUES.

Notwithstanding the boasted anticipations of success with which the Pennsylvanian has amused its readers since the adjournment of the late heterogenous gathering at Reading, it appears to be considerably exercised in spirit now that Governor Johnston and the Whig ticket for Canal Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court, have been formally presented to the people of the Commonwealth. Indeed, we are inclined to regard all its vauntings on this subject as so much "sound and fury signifying nothing,"—a little whistling to keep up its courage and to infuse the hopefulness which is not really felt. But our cotemporary does not appear to have been quite satisfied with indulging in this recreation; and therefore sets to work to pervert a part of the proceedings of the Whig Convention, hoping thereby to occasion distraction and to create injurious impressions against Gov. Johnston. Speaking of the Whig resolutions, the Pennsylvanian said on Wednesday:—"The amendment of Hon. John M. Scott, of this city, in regard to the rendition of fugitives from labor, intended to carry out the constitutional proviso, *was literally hooted out of the Convention.*"

We must take leave to say that this declaration is wholly unsupported by fact, and we challenge the production of any proof to sustain it. At the evening session of the Convention on Tuesday, the special committee appointed for the purpose reported a series of resolutions. Pending the question on their adoption, Mr. Scott introduced his amendment. In order to bring the debate to a close, and to lead the Convention to a direct vote on the report of the committee, the previous question was called and carried, by which the amendment failed under parliamentary law. The resolutions then prevailed by an overwhelming majority. This is the history of what the Pennsylvanian calls the "hooting" process, as developed by the official proceedings. It might be stated that the motion had no reference to the amendment. With equal, or greater, justice it may be asserted that Mr. Scott's movement was entirely unnecessary and superfluous. The reasons are plain and palpable. Among the resolutions reported by the committee of which that gentleman was a member, were the two following:

"Resolved, That the Adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs."

"Resolved, That an unalterable determination to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws has been, and is now, one of our cardinal doctrines, and that while others have faltered, the history of the Whig party demonstrates that, in the storms of adversity or the sunshine of prosperity, this guiding star of our country's hope has never been dimmed by its action or council."

Now the duty of restoring fugitives from labor, which was the burden of Mr. Scott's amendment, was as integral a part of the "Adjustment" which it is here declared shall be "faithfully observed and respected," as any other measure, and is one of those obligations of the Constitution, the "supremacy" of which the Convention expressed its "determination to maintain." What need, then, was there for any additional proposition respecting what had been affirmed already in the most solemn and imposing form? Here, in Pennsylvania, above all other States north of the Potomac, the Fugitive Slave law, like all other laws of Congress, has been most faithfully executed. The people know their duty, and have performed it honestly. No resolutions can make them more loyal than they have been, and are, and our Southern brethren are more likely to consider gratuitous professions idle and insincere.

But if the Pennsylvanian's logic be good and its purpose is manly, how happens it that the Democratic Convention at Reading passed no such resolutions? They contented themselves with an expression no stronger or more emphatic in regard to the Compromise than that adopted by the Whigs. The Whig Convention went even further; for subsequently to the action on Mr. Scott's amendment, and the passage of the regular resolutions, a motion was made to reconsider that relating to the Adjustment, which was voted down by four-fifths of the Convention.

But there is more to be told. When Col. Bigler appeared before the Reading Convention, to respond to his nomination, not the remotest allusion was made to the Fugitive Slave law. On that tender point he was as dumb as a sphynx, and as mysterious as a hieroglyphic; and all the efforts since then have not been able to extort from him a single declaration on the subject. In attempting to defend his course the other day, the Pennsylvanian fell back on the resolutions as the justification for his silence. How different has been the course of Gov. Johnston! He met the question like a brave and true man, and did not seek to dodge it or to sneak away from responsibility by unmeaning and barren generalities. Even those who may differ with him in opinion, cannot fail to admire his candor and courage. And now, since the position of our candidate is clearly defined, and that of the opposing candidate is not, we venture to propound this plain interrogatory to the Pennsylvanian, hoping to receive from it a direct answer, viz: "Is Col. Bigler in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, as it now stands on the statute book, or is he not?" We pause for a reply.

Favorite topics for clamor with our cotemporary are the cry of "Abolition" and the repeal of the 6th section of the act of 1847. Upon these two subjects the changes are rung daily, until the public tympanum has become shocked with the noise and confusion. Now the Pennsylvanian seems to have forgotten entirely that Mr. David Wilmot was one of the ruling and master spirits of its Reading Convention; that *he*, who but so recently was denounced as a traitor and a renegade, was received into warm embrace and full communion; that when one high-spirited delegate, Mr. Brewer, undertook to impeach Mr. Wilmot's orthodoxy, he was ruled down by the Convention, while the author of the Proviso was subsequently applauded; that he fraternized among all the faithful, "cheek by jowl"; that the object of his cordial reception was to secure the Abolition vote of the northern counties; and that the price of his adhesion to the ticket is the "regular nomination" for the Judgeship in his District. A mist came before the eyes of the Pennsylvanian when all these things were to be seen, because they happened to be troublesome visions. This fact is an answer to all the empty declamation about Abolition. The author of the Wilmot proviso dictated terms to the Convention in person; and all the cant contained in its resolutions and all the headlong professions of its champions will not wipe out that spot. It sticks like the shirt of Nessus, to the great discomfort of our neighbor.

And now a word, in conclusion, as to the repealing of the clause in the act of '47, which is so constantly harped upon. While the Pennsylvanian attributes to Gov. Johnston most unjustly false motives for not signing the repeal, it not only conceals the whole history of its passage, but it purposely and deliberately keeps out of view the recorded fact that, as a member of the Senate, Col. Bigler voted for *that identical bill*—and, more than that, that he also voted for the Wilmot Proviso in terms. He has never repudiated or disavowed either of these acts, and he now stands before this community as a legislator committed to both. Every charge against Governor Johnston is, therefore, a positive reflection upon Col. Bigler—a fact and a dilemma from which the Pennsylvanian cannot escape, with all its artful dodging.

We commend these things to the attention of the South, as worthy of reflection, since they are but connecting links of that disgraceful system of coalition by which the Democrats and Abolitionists have always combined forces when the spoils of office were the prize to be gained; as they did in electing Chase, Sumner and Rantoul; and as they now propose to do in this State, by uniting with David Wilmot and his deluded followers. He mistakes Southern character and intelligence much, who supposes that the cheap cant of Democratic organs in the large cities, is sufficient to attract their confidence, when it is apparent to all the world that they are in flagrant collusion with the worst enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and in active connection with the very men who have contributed the largest share to all the sectional strife with which the country has been agitated, and who vaunt themselves publicly as the unrelenting opponents of the South.

FROM THE HARTFORD COURANT.

THE YANKEE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

There is some mortification experienced on this side of the Atlantic in consequence of the inferiority of American articles at the Great London Exhibition, and much chagrin manifested here at the rather ungallant boasting of the English in consequence. It ought to be remembered that we live at too great a distance from the scene of that pageantry to allow of a display of all our ingenuity or progress even in the useful. England can, of course, pour in all her articles of show or of utility, and will, of necessity, carry off the palm from all other nations. Indeed, we are not sure but that was the great object of the whole splendid sight—to show to all admiring nations the superiority of Great Britain in manufactured articles and to teach them where their market ought to be. France and Germany, and Spain and Italy, can, with little comparative expense, display the elegance and costliness of their workmanship; but we are too remote, and the expense, first of inland transportation and then of three thousand miles of ocean, is too great to allow us any chance in competition.

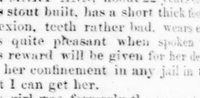
But the nature of our genius and the character of our skill are such that there cannot be exponents of them in such an exhibition. We are not skilled in those arts which require minute handiwork. We are not of those who, from one generation to another, have been brought up to one employment and have transmitted a knowledge of the perfection of that art from father to son until it seems to be innate and to assume the place of a knowledge of every thing else. The genius of our people is expansive in plan, not minute in detail. We can invent better than we can manipulate. Elegance of delicate embellishment is forgotten with us in our pursuit of the useful. Hence, we cannot exhibit the perfection of engraving, of embroidery, of carving in ivory, of exquisite workmanship on the hardest of materials that many of the European nations can.—But the stupendous monuments of our inventive faculties, the gigantic creations of our genius in utilitarian pursuits, cannot be presented in the Crystal Palace, large as its dimensions are. Our steamboat Leviathans that float upon the Western waters, adapted to the rivers that bear them—our ocean monsters that rival in speed the British constructions, cannot be placed on the counters of the Great Exhibition by the side of the minute watches and jewelry ornaments of the Swiss or the French. The great principles of the Yankee character, his fertility of expedients, his untiring enterprise, his capability of adapting means to the ends he has in view, cannot be condensed in glass show-cases, or appear on the shelves of the "North transept." The English complain of the roughness of our farming utensils, of their want of finish and of polish, but never look at their facility for producing the results they aim at. We never throw away our time in ornamenting the merely useful. We make the axe handle smooth for the hand of the woodman, but never elaborately carve the extremity as an object of taste. We give such a temper to the edge of the axe as will accomplish its design, without stamping the head of Victoria on its side to beautify its surface.

This chagrin felt at the opinion of those abroad and especially of the English is a morbid one and needs a check. But for the very proper effect this exhibition will have in lowering the high flight of our national vanity, it would have been as well for us to have stood aloof from this display. We might have been assured of our defeat in attempting to compete on their own ground with the older nations of Europe in those arts to which they have served a tedious apprenticeship of so many generations. Our destiny is by itself.—Our character, our progress, our glory, depend upon our solitary situation, upon the difficulties of nature with which we are obliged to contend, upon the expansive power of the circumstances under which we are placed re-acting upon the formation of our intellect and the creation of our genius. We should feel above competition in mere embellishment, in the arts of mere elegant show, in the production of minute beauties of ornament. A rivalry in the art of ship building has some utility in its excitement—the race for superiority across the Atlantic, some grandeur in its competition. The construction of Whitney's cotton gin, inelegant and rough and unornamental as it may be, is much more worth contending for than the delicate carving in ivory of the German toy shop. Even while England is boasting over her superiority in the gim-cracks and gewgaws of the World's Fair, the Pacific and the Atlantic are carrying away the palm of ship sailing, and our clipper built ships are bringing from China, England to English markets, in consequence their capabilities for more rapid sail

BACON HAMS.

500 LBS. Wayne county, very nice for sale by

July 1. H. BRANSON & Co.



Stage Line to Raleigh

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors, Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and commodious Coaches, good horses, and careful drivers. They have reduced the Fare from $5 to $4. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to other Houses as they may select. The hour of departure will be, until further notice, half past 9 P. M. from Fayetteville, and at 6 A. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers bespeak a liberal and unremitted attention, to secure a liberal patronage of the travel.

MURDOCK MCKETHAN,
DAVID McNEILL.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1851.

North Carolinian and Raleigh Register till forbid.

2000 LBS. BACON on consignment and for sale by H. BRANSON & Co.

July 1.

WANTED TO BORROW

$2000 for a term of five years. Good security given. Interest annually or semi-annually.

Address letter to A. B., and leave at this office.

June 30, 1851.

COPPER WORK

TURPENTINE STILLS

THE Subscribers have located themselves in Fayetteville on Hay street, near the site the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of prosecuting their business in all its branches.

Turpentine or other Stills made to order, warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in COPPER, BRASS, TIN or IRON, &c.

Locks made or repaired, Bell-hanging or repairing of Pumps, and repairing all kinds in this branch thankfully received and promptly executed.

Orders are earnestly solicited, with assurance that if a thorough knowledge of the business and an earnest desire to please can satisfaction, none shall be dissatisfied.

MAHLER & SCHWARZ.

June 28, 1851.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension and proof to convict any negro who may be enticed off from my possession a mulatto girl named MARY ANN, about 22 years old. Mary Ann is stout built, has a short thick foot, dark complexion, teeth rather bad, wears earrings, and is quite pleasant when spoken to. Fifty dollars reward will be given for her delivery to me or her confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get her.

This girl was formerly the property of Mrs. Estes of Hillsborough. She may try to get a pass as her mother and relations are there.

Address JAMES [illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C., June 28.

STILLS FOR SALE

TWO Copper Stills, Worms, &c. all complete, of the capacity of 40 and 60 gallons respectively, both in fine order, and nearly as good as new. Apply to

J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington.

June 24, 1851.

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL

THE School of the subscriber, assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Middlebury, Vermont, will be resumed on Tuesday, 1st July next. Board for any number of scholars can be gotten in the village, at $7 per month. Tuition as heretofore, viz: (incidentals included)

For the Rudiments, per Session, $
Mathematics, English Grammar, History, &c.,
Latin and Greek Languages,
EXTRA.
Music on the Piano,
Use of Instrument,
French Language,
Drawing, Needle-work, &c.,

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 1, 1851.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY

Greensborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 7.

On application to the Principal, circulars will be forwarded, giving all necessary information respecting the School.

RICHARD STERLING, A. M., Principal.

Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

June 17.

Rockingham Academy

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 14th July.

Terms, per Quarter of two months and a half.

Classical Department, $8 75
English " 6 00
Elementary " 4 00

Payable Quarterly. Competent assistants always employed.

Board at the Hotels, or in private families, $7 or $8 per month.

GEO. B. WETMORE.

Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C., June 14, 1851.

MR. AND MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL.

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on First Monday, the 18th of July. The number of boarders, our own family being limited, persons desiring situations will please make early application.

Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can be had of the Principal, Rev. Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 10, 1851.

30 HHDS. New Crop Molasses, just received by P. P. JOHNSON.

April 14.

PRINTED, WEEKLY,

BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly Observer $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisers by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.